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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JANUARY 8, 1909.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

MINUTES OF JANUARY MEETING.
IN MEMORIAM
OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1909
SECRETARY'S REPORT
LIBRARIAN'S REPORT
TREASURER'S REPORT

VOL. XIII. NO. 1.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1909.

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSITY



HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES

OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY



VOLUME XIII

1909

LANCASTER, PA.

1909

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TREASURER'S REPORT

P. K. Rueter

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Call Number

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Minutes of January Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 8, 1909.

The annual meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this (Friday) evening, in the society's rooms, in the Smith Free Library building. With the election of officers and the presentation of reports, the session was a busy one. President Steinman presided, and there was a very good attendance of the members.

The reports of the officers showed progress in the work the organization has undertaken, and they contained much matter of interest not only to the members, but to the public.

Secretary Hostetter's report stated that seventeen new members were elected during the year and there were six deaths, making the present membership 216. Eighteen papers were prepared and read before the organization, adding much valuable matter to the society's already large fund of historic material. Some of the publications are becoming quite rare, and as an indication of their value the report stated that frequent inquiries come from libraries in other States and from sister societies which are endeavoring to secure complete sets of the society's pamphlets.

Librarian Sener's annual report showed that the acquisitions to the society's museum during 1908 numbered 907 articles, which included 285 volumes presented by the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, through

its Secretary, F. R. Diffenderffer; a complete file of the New Holland Clarion, from George H. Ranck, and forty-two volumes and many pamphlets from the estate of the late Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia. The report touched upon the recent convention of the State Federation of Historical Societies at Harrisburg, which honored a number of members of the local organization as officers and members of various committees. The Federation was offered and accepted a bibliography of Lancaster county containing over 1,500 titles, which had been prepared by Librarian Sener.

In connection with his report, the Librarian presented brief sketches of the six members who have passed away during the year, Hon. Milton Heidelbaugh, Rev. Dr. James Y. Mitchell, John H. Fry, Esq., Samuel Evans, Esq., Philip A. Metzgar and Thomas B. Cochran.

The donations to the library and museum during the month of December consisted of a package of local programmes, society reports and Sunday-school papers from Dr. R. K. Buehrle; volume XVI., of the Senate Journal of the session of 1805, State of Pennsylvania, from William B. Altick; commission of Henry A. Hambright, of Lancaster, as a Second Lieutenant in the Civil War, signed by Abraham Lincoln, from Mr. W. F. Hambright; Revolutionary grape shot made at Elizabeth Furnace, from F. E. Schnerer.

Dr. J. W. Houston, in his report as treasurer, stated that the receipts for the year were $491 and the expenditures $461.55; leaving a balance of $29.45. Included in the receipts was the annual appropriation of $200 from the County Commissioners. The So-

ciety also has on interest $150, accumulated from a bequest of $100 from Miss Mary Ross. A financial report was also presented by Secretary Hostetter, and it was audited and found correct.

Election of officers was next in order, and the secretary cast the ballot for the following: President, Geo. Steinman; Vice Presidents, F. R. Diffenderffer and Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs; Secretary, Charles B. Hollinger; Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Houston; Librarian, Samuel M. Sener, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Executive Committee, A. K. Hostetter, Richard M. Reilly, Esq., W. U. Hensel, Esq., George F. K. Erisman, D. B. Landis, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Monroe B. Hirsh, Chas. T. Steigerwalt and Miss Lottie M. Bausman.

President Steinman appointed H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., Dr. R. K. Buehrle and A. K. Hostetter, a committee to audit the accounts of the treasurer and present their report at the next meeting.

Mrs. Maud D. Hager, of Marietta, was elected to membership, and the applications of William E. Miller, of this city, and B. Ezra Herr, of West Lampeter, were received. They will be elected at the next meeting.

On motion orders were drawn for rental, janitor service and for the librarian and secretary, to be dispensed during the year.

The sub-committee of the Executive Committee, to which had been referred the preparation of an index of all the articles read before the Society since its organization, presented its report, with the index. It has been carefully prepared and will

prove of great value. It shows that over 200 papers have been printed in the pamphlets in the twelve volumes.

After a discussion of a proposition to make an investigation of old documents in the basement of the Court House the meeting adjourned.

In Memoriam.

During the year 1908 six members of this Society passed to rest. Following will be found brief sketches of them.

S. M. S.

HON. MILTON HEIDELBAUGH.

Milton Heidelbaugh, state senator of the Thirteenth District, and a well-known resident of Lancaster County, died at his home on North Duke Street, this city, on February 10, 1908. He was a son of John Heidelbaugh, and was born in Bart Township, on April 19, 1843. Received a public school education. During the Civil War was a member of Company C of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the late Colonel Emlen Franklin. He was elected to the Legislature in 1885, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899. In 1901 he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1905. He was married on January 3, 1869, to Miss Harriet E. Thompson, who with four children survives. He was a member of Octorara Presbyterian Church and a past master of Lodge 417 of Masons, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He was also an Elk and was a Republican in politics.

S. M. S.

JAMES Y. MITCHELL, D.D.

Rev. James Y. Mitchell, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, this city, died on February 26, 1908. He was born in Philadelphia in 1832, his parents having come from County Derry, Ireland, in 1828. He studied for the ministry in Princeton Theological Seminary and was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia to preach, locating at Phillipsburg, N. Y., and being ordained July 14, 1857. From there he came to a Philadelphia church, and came to Lancaster in July, 1876. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, this city, from then until his death. He was married to Miss Henrietta Michler, of Easton, and was the father of seven children.

S. M. S.

JOHN H. FRY.

John H. Fry, a member of the Lancaster Bar, died on April 21, 1908. He was born fifty-five years ago at Frysville, Ephrata Township, having been a son of the late John Fry. He graduated from Franklin and Marshall College. He entered the office of the late Hon. A. Herr Smith

as a law student and was admitted to practice in 1877. He was a Republican in politics.

S. M. S.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Samuel Evans, Esq., died at his home in Columbia, on April 22, 1908. An exhaustive sketch and minute of respect to Mr. Evans, accompanied by an excellent portrait, will be found in Volume XII., No. 6, pp. 233, papers of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

S. M. S.

PHILIP A. METZGER.

Philip A. Metzger died at his home on North Lime Street, this city, on July 3, 1908. He was a descendant of Philip Metzger, who came from the Palatinate and located in Lancaster in 1749. He was the fourth Philip in direct line of descent. He was born in this city on November 27, 1839, and was educated in the public schools. He entered the dry goods store of R. E. Fahnestock and remained with him twenty-six years, when he began business for himself on West King Street. Mr. Metzger was married in 1866 to Miss M. Elizabeth Weaver, a daughter of the late George A. Weaver. He was survived by his wife and two daughters, M. Gertrude and Carrie L., wife of C. E. Long. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He was a Democrat in politics. For several years Mr. Metzger was a member of the Executive Committee of this Society.

S. M. S.

THOMAS B. COCHRAN.

Thomas B. Cochran, a member of the Lancaster Bar, died at his home on North Lime Street, this city, on November 9, 1908. He was born in York, Pa., on August 21, 1845, and came to this city with his parents in 1853, educated in the public schools and graduated in 1861, when he became an apprentice in the office of the "Lancaster Union." During the Legislative session of 1864 he became a reporter for the "Legislative Record" and in 1871 became journal clerk in the Senate, and remained such until in 1877, when he was elected Senate clerk. He had been a member of the Lancaster City Councils and the Lancaster City School Board. He read law with Hon. John B. Livingston and was admitted to practice in 1873. For a number of years he was one of the proprietors of the "Lancaster Examiner." He was married to Miss Anna M. Pearsoll. He is survived by his wife and two children.

S. M. S.

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CALIFORNIA



PHILIP A. METZGER.

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CALIFORNIA

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1909.

President,

GEORGE STEINMAN.

Vice-Presidents,

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, LITT.D.
JOSEPH H. DUBBS, D.D.

Secretary,

CHARLES B. HOLLINGER.

Corresponding Secretary,

MISS MARTHA B. CLARK.

Treasurer,

DR. J. W. HOUSTON.

Librarian,

SAMUEL M. SENER, ESQ.

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H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ.,
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MONROE B. HIRSH,
CHARLES T. STEIGERWALT,
MISS LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

LANCASTER, January 8, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society: The constitution of this Society requires the Secretary to make an annual report to the Society, and in harmony with that edict, I beg to submit the following summary of the Society's proceedings since our last annual meeting. At that time our membership numbered 206, of whom six have since died and one has resigned. We have added seventeen new names to our list, thus making our present membership 216, or an increase for the year of nine members.

Ten monthly meetings have been held during the year, the July and August meetings having been omitted in accordance with our usual custom. At these meetings eighteen papers were read and discussed, all of which were published in the pamphlets of Volume 12. The publications of our Society represent a great amount of labor and research, and the historic matter that is preserved in them is very valuable, not only to ourselves, but will probably be much more so to our succeeding generations. Some of our publications are becoming quite rare and are much sought after. There is perhaps no better indication of their value than to know that we frequently have inquiries from libraries and sister societies which are endeavoring to procure complete sets of our publications.

Lancaster County abounds with so much traditional and historical interest that as a community we are apt to value but lightly the abundance which has come to us so easily. Had we but a "Seventh Day Baptist" community at Ephrata, a Moravian settlement at Lititz, or a Witmer's bridge across the Conestoga, I am inclined to think we would know them much better and show for them a much greater appreciation than we now do.

We do not have *too* much, but perhaps so much that we have become neglectful or indifferent in our researches.

Our present comfortable quarters and the interesting meetings we hold have drawn a liberal attendance, however not as much so as we would like to see, especially when we consider the small number of gentlemen who attend. What can we do to remedy this matter? Referring to the annual meeting of the State Federation of Historical Societies held at Harrisburg on the seventh instant, I will simply state that our librarian, Mr. Sener, has prepared a report of it, which will be submitted to you later.

Congratulating the society upon its successful career and hoping for a continuance of the same, I remain,

Very respectfully,

A. K. HOSTETTER,
Secretary.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

LANCASTER, January 8, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society: Your Librarian would respectfully report that during the year 1908 the acquisitions to the Society's museum and library numbered 907 articles, as follows:

Bound volumes donated	416
Bound volumes purchased	22
Pamphlets and catalogues	311
Maps, curious, etc.	10
Photographs and local postal views	29
Old newspapers	59
Bound files of newspapers	30
Manuscripts and letters	30
Total	907

During the year there were twenty-one completed files of magazines, etc., which had been received as exchanges, bound, and your Librarian had to vacate the rear room occupied by the Society on the third floor in order to accommodate the Librarian of the Free Public Library.

Our rooms have been visited during the year by a number of out-of-town parties in search of data.

Among the prominent donors during the year were D. M. Swarr, D. B. Landis, T. Warren Metzger, A. J. Auxer, Mrs. S. P. Sentman, Miss E. E. Wright (Philadelphia), Miss Mary W. Russell, Rev. Dr. S. F. Hotchkin (Philadelphia), John B. Stoudt, F. X. Reuss (Philadelphia), W. U. Hensel, S. M. Sener, A. C. Bruner, F. H. Calder, W. T. Brown, George Hergenrother, Harold F. Diffenderffer, F. R. Diffenderffer, Mrs. George A. Wallace, Mrs. L. B. Ehler, F. S. Schnerer, Dr. Buehrle, George H. Ranck and Samuel Evans's estate. By far the largest donation came from the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, through its secretary, F. R. Diffenderffer, in the shape of a case containing 285 volumes and a large number of pamphlets, the Agricultural Society having disbanded.

Mr. George H. Ranck donated to us a complete file of the New Holland "Clarion" from 1873 to 1903, thirty bound volumes in all.

From the estate of the late Samuel Evans were received forty-two volumes and fourteen pamphlets.

From F. X. Reuss, of Philadelphia, a large number of pamphlets, a

scrap-book of Columbia and a tin box containing the records of the cholera epidemic in Columbia in 1854.

We have thirty exchanges and the most prominent donations received from any of them were from the State Library at Harrisburg, the State Library at Albany and the American Philosophical Society.

Your Librarian, along with the other appointed delegates, attended the meeting in Harrisburg, on January 7, of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, and would state that the meeting was an enthusiastic one. Your Librarian, who has been compiling a county bibliography for over four years and has about fifteen hundred titles on the same, offered the same to the Federation for publication and the offer was accepted. The following gentlemen of our Society have been honored by the Federation by election or appointment: F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D., second vice-president; Samuel M. Sener, Esq., member of the executive committee (term of office expiring January, 1911); Rev. Dr. Jos. H. Dubbs, on committee on bibliography; F. R. Diffenderffer, on committee on historical activity; George Steinman, on committee on preservation of manuscript records of counties; Samuel M. Sener, chairman of committee on marking of sites of frontier forts and member of committee on State legislation. There are at present thirty-two societies in the Federation.

Your Librarian begs to extend thanks to members and others for various acts of courtesy extended to him during the year. All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. M. Sener,
Librarian.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

LANCASTER, January 8, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society: I, J. W. Houston, Treasurer of said Society, have the honor to make the following report for the year 1908:

RECEIPTS.

Cash received from year 1907	$ 29.48
Cash received for dues year 1908	261.52
Cash from Lancaster Co. Commissioners, 1908	200.00
Total receipts	$491.00

EXPENDITURES.

Total expenditures of Society for year 1908	$461.55
Balance due Society	$ 29.45

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HOUSTON,
Treasurer.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FEBRUARY 5, 1909.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

EPHRATA HYMNS AND HYMN BOOKS.
AN OLD RECEIPT BOOK.
MINUTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. XIII. NO. 2.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1909.

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By Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., LL.D.

An Old Receipt Book - - - - - - - 38
By Miss Lottie L. Bausman

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Ephrata Hymns and Hymn-Books.



The early history of Ephrata in this county has been so frequently discussed that to present an additional paper on the same general subject may appear like "carrying coals to Newcastle." I can well remember the time when the theme was regarded as peculiarly mysterious and fascinating. Many obscurities have, however, been removed by the research of eminent antiquarians, and by the publication of Dr. Hark's translation of the "Chronicon Ephratense;" so that, I think, it would now be possible to compose a connected history of the "Order of the Solitary," especially if the author had sufficient courage and judgment to ignore the wild legends and unreliable traditions which are still occasionally repeated. On this occasion I shall not attempt a task which has been done so well by others, but will limit my observations to a small part of the literary work of a peculiar

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people. I shall not venture to tell a "thrice told tale," though it may be found desirable to present an introductory account of the origin and early history of a strange religious and social organization. From an article, entitled "Early German Hymnology of Pennsylvania," which I contributed to the Reformed Quarterly Review in 1882, I shall take the liberty of quoting freely.

A few words of introduction may be necessary to the comprehension of the peculiarities of the German "Separatists" who, at the invitation of William Penn, found a refuge in Pennsylvania. When the treaty of Westphalia in 1648 concluded the terrible Thirty Years war, liberty of conscience was allowed to the three great religious parties, Catholics, Lutherans, and Reformed, and a kind of protection was promised to the Jews, All other forms of religion were condemned under the general name of Anabaptists; and it was made the duty of the various governments to prevent "the sects" from holding religious assemblies. In the days of the Reformation there had been certain socialistic bodies, known as Anabaptists, which waged war against the princes, and had finally been almost exterminated with fire and sword. The governments of Germany could never forget the excesses of Thomas Münzer and John of Leyden, and the mild communities that succeeded them were most unjustly persecuted under the pretext that they too were Anabaptists. In all the history of Europe there is nothing more shameful than the treatment that was accorded to the Mennonites, Schwenkfelders and other "separatist" bodies. Official protection was accorded to the Mennonites in only four small provinces–Holstein, Cleves, Moers (including Crefeld) and Wied—

but they were generally tolerated in the Free Cities, and in Holland they secured so great a degree of liberty that they became a wealthy and intelligent body.

There is probably no one in these days who would attempt to excuse the attitude of the German princes in those depressing times; but it should not be forgotten that the government of church and state was alike harsh, not to say merciless. All churches—Catholic and Protestant—were oppressed when the representatives of a rival organization happened to be in power.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century, and the beginning of the eighteenth, occurred a great religious awakening, which for a time added greatly to the prevailing confusion. It was known by the general name of Pietism, though it included many parties which differed greatly from each other in doctrine and purpose. Koch in his "Kirchenlied" recognizes three great parties among the Pietists: 1. The Mystics. 2. The Pietists Proper, and 3, The Moravians. The pioneer of the whole Pietist movement was Jean de Labadie (1610-1674), a Reformed minister who had in early life been a Roman Catholic priest; a man of wonderful eloquence, but inclined to fanaticism. He finally became a thorough mystic, and his followers, who were called Labadists, were probably the first to introduce Protestant monasticism into America. The most eminent exponent of Pietism, properly so called, was Philip Jacob Spener (1635-1705), of the Lutheran Church. He was devout and conservative, and the revival of genuine Christian life in the established churches was mainly due to his efforts. The Pietists in the proper sense remained attached to the old

churches, though in many instances they formed peculiar associations for the cultivation of the religious life. The Mystics on the other hand were indifferent, if not hostile, to the churches and among themselves cultivated a kind of philosophy which often led to inexcusable excesses. They studied the writings of Jacob Boehme (or Behmen) who has been called "the inspired shoemaker of Gorlitz," and cultivated anew such doubtful sciences as alchemy and necromancy. It was in this mystical spirit that many early pioneers came to America, of whom Whittier tells us that they spent their time in

"Reading the books of Daniel and of John,
And Behmen's 'Morning Redness,' through the stone
Of wisdom, vouchsafed to their eyes alone."

In external matters, such as dress and social habits, the mystics closely approached the earlier socialist organizations to which we have referred, and they generally acquiesced in the "peace doctrines" which the latter had so earnestly advocated. It is hardly necessary to add that they became divided into many sects, of which the majority have passed away, though a few of the more conservative still exist and in their own way are doing much good.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of this mystical movement was the revival of monasticism among Protestants and the cultivation of a peculiar kind of Christian socialism. The first among Protestants to found a mystical monastic brotherhood in Germany, was Johann Friederich Rock (1687-1749), the leader of a sect called "The Inspired," who were at one time quite numerous in Pennsylvania, but have long been extinct. They derived

much of their spirit from the "Prophets of the Cevennes," a party which appeared in the Reformed church of France in the days of persecution. They were very enthusiastic and in their services were frequently attacked by violent convulsions. Several of their leaders—Gleim, Gruber and Mackinet—came to America and lived in Germantown. In Germany, after Rock's death, they maintained a feeble existence; but about 1853, under the leadership of Metz and Weber, they emigrated to America and founded "Ebenezer," near Buffalo, N. Y., and the Amana society in Iowa.

The Labadists at an early period founded monastic institutions on Long Island, on the Wissahickon near Philadelphia, and at Bohemia Manor, in Maryland, all in hope of living in retirement from the world and thus becoming prepared for the speedy coming of the Lord. The history of these brotherhoods is interesting, but it is not properly included in our present theme. We have merely mentioned them to show how the way was prepared for the establishment of the Order of the Solitary at Ephrata.

Conrad Beissel, the founder of that peculiar brotherhood, was in many respects an interesting personage. His biography was first composed by his associates for the "Chronicon Ephratense," and has been often rewritten, so that it is not necessary to enlarge upon it. It may be remembered that he was born at Eberbach in the Palatinate in 1690, and died at Ephrata in 1768. In his early life there was little to attract the attention of the world. He was the youngest son of a drunken baker, and his mother died when he was eight years old, so that in his youth he had a very hard time. The "Chronicon," however, tells us that the

Spirit thus indicated that he was to be a priest after the order of Melchisedek, who was not dependent for his dignities on his father and mother. He received very little formal instruction, but, according to the only account which we possess, he was wonderfully precocious, acquiring all the learning



CONRAD BEISSEL.

which he desired by a kind of intuition without conscious effort. Such talents, it must be confessed, would be very desirable, especially for those of us who had to work hard for every fragment of knowledge which we have been able to collect. He acquired a good deal of general information, became a fluent writer, and was a natural musician. I do not doubt that there was in him a strain of genius; but it might have been said of him, as the learned Scaliger said of another: "He was in some respects wiser than an ordinary man and in others less intelligent than a boy." He himself said

in later years that he had never known a time when he was not fully convinced that he had been chosen by Providence for a grand and glorious mission.

Beissel became a baker, and for some years worked at his trade. Even in his daily work, said his disciples, there was something miraculous, so that all his customers insisted on receiving no other bread than that which he had kneaded. His employer's wife, however, did not like him, and on one occasion, when she had scolded him, he retorted by calling her "Jezebel;" whereupon she drove him out of the house. Then, we are naively informed, he was convinced of the evils of the married state, and became a life-long advocate of celibacy. He read a great deal of mystical theology, and became an active opponent of the established church. A foolish law required of each citizen a certificate of church attendance; and the local pastor offered him such a certificate if he would agree to walk through the parish church once a year on a week-day, but he indignantly refused. He was determined to be a martyr at all hazards; so he took his dismissal and put himself under the care of Rock and his Inspirationists. Here, no doubt, he acquired many of the peculiarities which characterized his work in later years. He also came into contact with the Baptists of Schwarzenau, and for some time he felt strongly drawn to that organization.

When Beissel emigrated to America, in 1720, it was mainly for the purpose of living the life of a hermit somewhere in the wilderness. After lingering a year in Germantown he removed to Conestoga, where for some time he lived in comparative re-

tirement. The little congregation which he established was recognized by the German Baptists (Dunkers), and he was himself baptized; but the differences between the two organizations—especially with regard to the celebration of the Sabbath—were too decided to render a permanent union possible. Left to themselves, Beissel and his followers developed peculiarities which separated them from all other denominations of Christians.

In the organization of the brotherhood we behold an exact analogy to the early history of oriental monasticism. The leader was at first a hermit; then a company of his admirers gathered around him, in order that they might enjoy the benefits of his constant presence; and finally when the number became large, rules of government were adopted by which they became almost unconsciously transformed into a monastic order.

The most marvellous feature of the Ephrata brotherhood was the extraordinary influence of its founder. Men like the Eckerleins, Conrad Weiser and Peter Miller, who were intellectually his superiors, bowed to his spiritual power. At the present day it might be said by some people that he possessed wonderful hypnotic powers.

I shall not attempt to tell the story of the industrial development of the institutions at Ephrata. Their various departments were conducted with energy and success; but of them all there was none that possessed so high a degree of interest for subsequent generations as the work of printing and publication. At their best estate the monks conducted their literary enterprises without extrinsic aid. They were not only authors and printers, but paper-

makers, book-binders and perhaps type-founders. Surely, they never dreamed that the issues of their press would in time be esteemed as among the rarest and most valuable of American publications.

The great majority of Ephrata books, we are well aware, were in prose, and among these were some that were of peculiar interest. The "Martyr Book" was by far the largest American publication during the colonial period. On this occasion we shall speak only of poetic compositions, because from these we may derive the best conception of the thought and feeling of the authors. We shall, however, not limit ourselves to books printed in Ephrata, but may have something to say concerning work that was executed elsewhere by order of the brethren, or which may at least be regarded as expressive of their spirit. Even as it is, the field is so extensive that we may not be able to mention all of these peculiar works. I once asked the late Dr. Seidensticker: "Why did the Ephrata brethren publish so many different hymn-books?" "My dear boy," he replied, "don't you think they wanted to sing?"

That the Brethren possessed remarkable rhythmical and musical talents is not to be doubted. It seems as if they must have been able to compose poetry as readily as other people can write prose. The substance of their compositions is, of course,mystical in the highest degree —they fairly revel in the imagery of the Song of Solomon. They are fond of personifying divine attributes and of according them supreme honor. Thus, for instance, there are hymns addressed to Sophia, or Sophie, a personification of the Wisdom of the

Book of Proverbs, who is represented as a personage of extraordinary grace and beauty, with whom the poet is violently enamored. It seems curious to read:

"Fairest Sophie, may the longings
That within my bosom rise,
May a heart that loves thee dearly,
Win me favor in thine eyes."

Indeed, many of these devout compositions are so "realistic" that in these days it might require some boldness to translate them.

As might be expected, the Ephrata hymns are full of anticipation of the speedy coming of the Lord. The following rough translation of the opening verses of one of the best may give an idea of their general character:

"Awakened by the midnight cry,
The virgins know the morn is nigh,
For now the watchman's call they hear
That will not cease till day appear.
No more shall slumber close their eyes,
The bridegroom comes! The sun will rise.

The splendor of their garments bright
Scatters the darkest shades of night;
The lamps now burning in their hand
Send forth their light to every land;
That men may see, with one accord,
How ransomed saints await the Lord."

As will be observed, the Ephrata Hymns are not of the highest order. A student of hymnology would notice that they are mostly composed in the style of Angelus Silesius, a mystical German poet of the seventeenth century. There are said to be about seven hundred and fifty of them, of which about two-thirds were written by Conrad Beissel. The others were composed by Peter Miller, Christina Hoehn, and others of the brothers and sisters.

At first the Ephrata hymns were circulated in manuscript, and many entire volumes were written. Music books were also prepared in the same way, and these are still greatly ad-

mired. It must, however, soon have become evident that the wants of the Brotherhood could not thus be permanently supplied, and the leaders therefore began to look about for a publisher. This must have been a matter of profound consideration, for in those days no German press had been established in America.

The Ephrata publications are not all Ephrata imprints in the modern sense of the word. Not to include those issued by private parties after the brotherhood had ceased its labors, they may be regarded as consisting of three classes. The first of these includes three hymn-books printed in Roman characters by Benjamin Franklin. The titles of these books were long, and at times rhyming or alliterative, so that we can only give enough of the title to secure the recognition of the book. The oldest is dated 1730, and is entitled "Goetliche Liebes und Lobes Gethoene," or, in English, "Divine Melodies of Love and Praise." This may have been a kind of trial performance, mainly intended to show that the work could be done. Two years later, in 1732, appeared the "Vorspiel der Neuen Welt," that is, "Overture of the New World," a book of considerable size which was a real credit to its publisher. Finally, in 1736, was printed "Jacob's Kampf und Ritterplatz," that is, "Jacob's Scene of Conflict and Knighthood," which may perhaps be regarded as a kind of appendix to the preceding publications. A copy of the "Vorspiel," once the property of Conrad Weiser, contains about three hundred pages of manuscript hymns, bound up in the same volume.

The most remarkable thing about these books is the fact that Franklin should have undertaken their publication. We have an account of a

visit of "the long-bearded men" to the Philadelphia printer; but the fact that he became their publisher is not the least proof of his courage. He had no knowledge of the German language, and no sympathy for the religious views of his employers; but these facts merely urged him to unusual efforts. German compositors might be secured; but there was not a single font of German type in America, so the book had to be printed in the ordinary type of the English press, remedying occasional imperfections by the skillful use of the pen. It is truly wonderful that the work should have been done so well, and its successful accomplishment was really a greater credit to Franklin than many events in his life which have been more generally praised.

However greatly the "Brethren" may have admired Franklin's typography, I do not think they were fully satisfied with his book. No German likes to see his native language printed in the characters of a foreign tongue. Hence, when it became known that Christopher Sower of Germantown had imported a press and a font of type, they did not hesitate to make arrangements for the publication of another hymn-book.

This volume, which was printed in 1739, was entitled "Zionitischer Weyrauch's Huegel oder Myrrhen Berg," that is, "Zion's Hill of Incense or Mountain of Myrrh." As the first issue from Saur's press, and the earliest book printed in America with German types, it has a certain interest apart from its contents. The latter are, however, as curious as any others of the series. It is a well printed 12mo. of 792 pages, not including the preface and index, and contains 654 hymns, besides an appendix, entitled "The Rod of Aaron,"

with 37 hymns. It is divided into 33 sections, of which a few are entitled as follows: 1. "Aurora or Beginning of the Light of God." 2. "The Clearness of the Light." 3. "The Gates of the Abyss Opened." 4. "Foretaste of Paradise." 5. "The Holy Sabbath and its Profound Peace." 6. "Love and Spiritual Stillness." 7. "The Virgin's Betrothal in the New Covenant, confirmed by the Water of Baptism." 8. "The Excellence of Celibacy, and what it means to become one with Christ in Spirit." In this way the sections run to the end of the volume. The book is dedicated to "all the solitary turtle doves that coo in the wilderness;" and the turtle-doves of Ephrata certainly kept up a billing and cooing that made the forests ring.

Unfortunately, the intimate relations of Beissel and Saur were not of long duration. The story of their disagreement has often been told, and we have room for only a few particulars which now appear almost comical. In one of Beissel's hymns appeared a stanza which ran something like this:

"Behold, behold the man!
Behold him, if you can!
He is exalted by God's word;
And he, indeed, is Christ the Lord."

At the suggestion of the compositor Saur wrote to the author, inquiring whether he regarded himself as the Christ whom the people were to behold. In his reply Beissel did not directly answer the question, but intimated very plainly that Saur was a fool. This language did not please Saur, who published a pamphlet in which he said among other things that the name of Conrad Beissel contained the mystical numbers 666, representing the beast mentioned in the Apocalypse—hinting that Beissel was

himself the great enemy of mankind. This controversy was subsequently smoothed over; but it was one of the reasons why the brotherhood at Ephrata secured a press of its own and soon afterwards began the work of publication.

The "Weyrauch's Huegel" is really the only book of this series which properly may be placed in the second class, as it was published by direction of the brotherhood. Saur, however, published a number of hymn-books which were appreciated by various sects. Among these the most important was "Der Ausbund" (The Paragon), printed in 1742. It was originally a Mennonite collection of verses composed in Europe in the days of persecution. These poems were roughly constructed, as might have been expected, but they told their tale of suffering with a degree of simple fervor that could not fail to awaken responsive sympathy. To every hymn the name of some popular tune is added, which produces an effect that is somewhat incongruous. Thus one of the most solemn hymns is said to be sung to the tune of "There went a maiden with a jug." It has been suggested that secular tunes were employed to mislead enemies who might chance to hear the worshippers at their devotions. There is little condemnation of persecutors, but occasionally we find a burst of righteous indignation. Thus, in the "Martyr's Song" of George Lademacher and Wilhelm von Kepsel, we find the following:

"Cologne, Cologne, upon the Rhine,
When wilt thou heed our praying?
When wilt thou cease to drink the blood
Of saints which thou art slaying?

"Now from thy wicked raging cease,
And from thine evil turn thee!
Or hell at length will be thy grave,
Eternal fire will burn thee."

The "Ausbund" contains many things which one would hardly expect to find, such as stories from the Apocrypha and legends of the saints. In an appendix there is a series of sketches of martyrs, who from their names appear to have been related to many of the first settlers of Lancaster County. The book was first published at Schauffhausen in 1583, and has been printed in Basel as recently as 1838. There have been at least a dozen American editions, and even now it is said to be not entirely out of print.

Another of Saur's mystical publications was "Das Kleine Davidische Psalterspiel" ("The Little Psaltery of David"), 1744, 530 pages. This book was derived from the "Inspirationists," who were, I suppose, generally absorbed by the new church of the "Brethren." Like all the other books of its class, it is in style as sweet as honey, and might almost be said to be "perfumed with myrrh and frankincense, with all the powders of the merchant." It is in its way an excellent collection, containing real beauties. An edition was printed in Ephrata, in 1795, by Solomon Mayer. My own copy was printed by Michael Billmyer, of Germantown, in 1813. Other collections of the same general type we have no room to consider.

The third class of Ephrata publications includes those which actually bear the imprint of the brotherhood The order had now settled down to practical life, and most of its literary works were in prose. The "turtle-doves," however, still continue to send forth musical notes. In 1747 appeared "Das Gesang der Einsamen und Verlassenen Turtel-Taube" ("The Song of the Solitary and Forsaken Turtle-Dove"). Then, in 1755, we have a Neues Vermehrtes Gesang der

einsman Turtel-Taube" ("Echo of the Solitary Turtle-dove"), and in 1762 there is a NeuesVermehrtes Gesang der Einsamen Turtel-taube" ("Improved Edition of the Solitary Turtle-dove"). In 1756 we have two small quarto volumes, "Das Bruderlied" ("The Brothers' Song") and "Ein angenehmer Geruch der Rosen und Lilien im Thale der Demuth" ("A Pleasant Odor of Roses and Lilies in the Valley of Humility"). The first of these is dated at "Bethania," the brothers' house, and the second is said to have been composed in Saron, the dwelling of the sisters.

At last, in 1776, appeared the "Paradiesisches Wunderspiel" (Wonderful Melody of Paradise), which may be regarded as the crown and glory of Ephrata hymnology. It is a handsome quarto of 472 pp., which is especially interesting as containing a brief autobiography of Conrad Beissel. To examine the book more minutely would no doubt be interesting to "those who like that sort of thing;" but we have no room to enter into particulars. The copy which I have the pleasure of exhibiting to the society was once the property of John Peter Miller, who was the editor of the volume.

We have traveled far since the days of the monks of Ephrata, and it is difficult for the present generation to appreciate their talents and their labors. Their mystical order was long since disbanded; their curious buildings will soon disappear; and even the names of most of these devout pioneers are now forgotten. It is only in their literature that they may be said to live; and it is from their publications alone that we may gain a consistent view of their peculiar genius. Even the morbid and eccentric forms in which their devotion was some-

times manifested are not destitute of interest to those who beneath them all can discern the workings of a common Christian life. The Order of the Solitary was not composed of great poets or artists; but for its faithfulness to the feeble gleams of light which it beheld, it deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance.

An Old Receipt Book.

It is always interesting to make comparisons, and when you have a hundred years as a dividing line and you know what is on this end of the line, curiosity, such as the fisherman possesses under such circumstances, leads us to wonder about the other end.

The old book in question was the property of William Bausman, Register and Recorder for the county of Lancaster from the year 1809 to 1818,[1] and contains receipts to him from people of early Lancaster. Some of the names of those attached to these receipts are old and familiar, others are new, but the names contained in the first entry of the book are known to all, it stating that J. Yeates had received for William Hamilton, Esq., on June 26, 1786, "Eleven Pounds and five shillings Currency for one year's rent of Pasture M, due 1st May 1785, ten shillings and six pence Sterling for one Year's Rent of ¾ parts of Lot No. 25 and seven shillings Sterling for one Year's Rent of Lot No. 42."

William Hamilton,[2] resident of Philadelphia, usually collected the rents himself, judging from his characteristic signature which appears as many as nine times for as many different years. However, in 1786 and 1787, J. Yeates received the money for him and later John Moore, in 1793, 1800, 1807 and 1808, collected the rent due. J. Yeates

[1]Ellis and Evans, p. 217.
[2]Ellis and Evans, p. 368.

is undoubtedly Jasper Yeates who was admitted to practice law in the Courts of Lancaster in 1765, and John Moore[3] was admitted in 1789.

The cost of labor was somewhat different from the present day, if we judge from the following items: One contains the date March 26, 1798, when Jacob Miller acknowledges the receipt of "144 Pounds, being for four years Wages viz., from March 26, 1794, to March 26, 1798." Some years later Jacob Snyder was generous enough to make "a new wheelbarrow" for one dollar and fifty cents, but we have yet a better bargain, more to the liking of every one, for November 5, 1808, John Sleter received "Eleven shillings and three pence, being in full for two days' working in the harvest and one day making Syder." Lancaster liked its cider then, even as it does today, and Lancaster liked its beer then, even as it does to-day, for in 1787 two barrels of beer sold for two pounds and sixteen shillings.

Coming to the commercial side of the early days, we have occasion to note that copper kettles were as necessary to the household as chairs and, according to the size, one would suppose there was a goodly quantity of things made therein. Benj. Schaum received five pounds May 4, 1791, for a copper kettle holding twenty-seven gallons, and again on December 2, 1801, three pounds and nine shillings for one holding seventeen gallons. We don't know whether Steinman & Company were selling copper kettles then or not, or whether our purchasers simply preferred Schaum's, but he did buy at Steinman's as well, for several receipts prove that, including the following:

[3]Ellis and Evans, p. 245.

"Received May 7th, 1791, of William Bausman the sum of One Pound, One Shilling, being in full for a Coffee Pot, Green Jug and Salt Seller I say Rec for my Father Frederick Steinman.

"G. STEINMAN."

It may not be inappropriate to state, since we have just mentioned salt-cellar, that "a barrel of shad" sold for three pounds, seven shillings and six pence in the year 1801.

The educational side must not be neglected, for it will be interesting to notice the modest prices received by several school masters for their, perhaps, modest work. The name of John Doll appears several times, always for the money consideration of "ten shillings, it being for three months of schooling of Jacob Remmy." Under dates of May 1, 1801, March 19, 1803, and May 9, 1804, Matthew Stevenson received the sum of seventeen pounds, four shillings and eleven pence, for teaching two children, and also April 8, 1808, but the length of time is omitted. J. Virauth, under date of July 11, 1810, received "Six Dollars, in full for one years English Tuition of Samuel Dewees." Of the three school masters just mentioned, the name of one only appears in Ellis & Evans' history. On page 405 Matthias Stevenson is credited with opening a school in 1805 and it is supposed that he continued to teach until his death, in 1808. Matthew and Matthias are no doubt one and the same person, as the dates coincide. Incidentally with lessons, we'll quote an item somewhat foreign to the above but none the less important, for we dare not eliminate the name of one of our jewelers, Peter Getz.[4] With a

[4]Ellis and Evans, p. 371.

plain signature he testifies to the fact of having received five pounds for lessons given by his wife to the daughter of an early resident of that period "in Mantua making," but he does not state if he kept the money himself or gave it to the said wife.

Peter Getz here mentioned is the same Peter Getz who designed the pattern of the penny and the half dollar piece for the government in 1792 and which was accepted and money coined from the dies of the same.

Anthony Hook, grandson of Michael, the original settler, who had his wagon shop at the corner of Orange and Duke streets,[5] received November 17, 1806, one pound, six shillings and one pence for wheelwright work.

The signatures of the following men are easily recognized: Michael Gundaker, Christopher Mayer, John Wein, Benjamin Schaum, before mentioned, Peter Protzman, Christian Petrie, all members of the Sun Fire Company,[6] and William Ferree, John F. Steinman, William Sterrett, Jonas Metzgar, Daniel Witmer and William Hensel.

In June, 1790, seventy locust posts were sold for four pounds, seventeen shillings and three pence and in 1808, March 8, twenty-five locust posts sold for three pounds, two shillings and six pence. Even in those days the price of lumber was advancing.

In 1791 a ton of hay sold for four pounds, and, we may add, as cattle belong to the farm,that two young steers, in 1801, sold for seven pounds, two shillings and six pence. An honest horse deal seems to have occurred at that early date, for John Fink signs his name to the following: "Received March 26, 1814, of William Bausman,

[5]Ellis and Evans, p. 364.
[6]Ellis and Evans, p. 384.

the sum of Thirty-One dollars and a half in full for a sorral mare sold him which said Mare is no older than Nine Years and Sound without Ailment Except one Eye looks a little dim than the other."

Municipal affairs must have their turn and we will start with the best looking and best-sounding item—best-looking because it stands in a large, clear, well-written hand and best-sounding because we all are proud of the fact that lies back of the statement.

"1812,Apr. 24th, Received of William Bausman Esqr eight dollars in full for a case of pigeon holes purchased for tne use of his office of the Secry of the Commonwealth

"JAMES TRIMBLE."

This was only a short while before the seat of government of the State was transferred to Harrisburg, that occurring October 12, 1812.[7]

John Tryer was clerk in the office of the Recorder and Register, receiving a salary of three hundred and twenty-five dollars a year dating from February 8, 1809. However, George Hollis replaced him after a year and a half and continued in that office until April, 1812, when John Tryer returned and remained there until 1818, but his salary was lessened to three hundred and sixteen dollars a year. Both these men were exceptionally good writers.

Jesse Kendall received four dollars and fifty cents November 24, 1813, for printing one thousand blank notices. He did printing for the Recorder's and Register's office at various times during the years 1814 and 1815 as the following will show:

[7]Sherman Day's Historical Collections, p. 286.

"Received February 18th, 1814, of William Bausman the sum of Five dollars for finding paper and printing one thousand administration (& Executor's) advertisements.

"JESSE KENDALL."

"Received April 20th, 1815, of William Bausman, the sum of Five dollars and a quarter being for printing ½ quires of Administration Bonds

"JESSE KENDALL."

"Received September 11th, 1815, of William Bausman the sum of Eight dollars & 75 cents being for printing 5 quires of Blank Letters Testamentary @ 75 cents pr quire and four quires of Deeds @ $1.25 Cents pr quire.

"JESSE KENDALL.

"Wm Bausman found the paper for the Deeds, but not the Letters Testamentary."

In Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer's paper relative to early printers, published January 1, 1904, I could find no reference to the above name and yet from the various receipts it is evident he was printing at the time mentioned.

Another interesting receipt is the following:

"Received August 27, 1807, of Wm Bausman six pounds and eleven shillings being money received from Mr John Lightner for Mr John Kerr, late Gailor, for Lancaster County Rec. in full

"Michl Pigeon per order."

John Kerr,[1] late gailor, was probably the man who was manufacturing nails on Orange street in 1796.

Standing alone, significant of its contents, on a page turned slightly

[1]Ellis and Evans, p. 371.

brown in these one hundred and seven years was a pathetic item which read:

"1802, February 3rd, Gave an order to Mary Polock for her and her two children to the poor house."

As the poor house[9] was built some time during 1800 the report of its inhabitants, dating from November 15, 1800, the above mentioned persons were admitted within two years after Lancaster county began caring for its own poor people.

[9]Ellis and Evans, p. 212.

Minutes of February Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 5, 1909.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its monthly meeting this (Friday) evening in the Society's quarters in the Smith free public library building. The attendance of members was the largest for a number of months and the meeting proved most interesting. President Steinman presided and all the officers were present.

Mrs. Maud D. Hager, of Marietta; William E. Miller, of this city, and B. Ezra Herr, of West Lampeter, were elected to membership.

Librarian Sener announced the following donations to the society during the month:

Jamestown Exposition Commission Report; American Historical Association Report, 1906, parts 1-2; Report of the Library of Congress for 1908; volumes 8, 9, 11, 15, parts 1 and 2, of Sixth Series of Pennsylvania Archives; "The Vicksburg Campaign" and "Capture and Escape," from the Wisconsin State History Commission; The Farmer's Cabinet, printed in Wilmington in 1838, from Uhler H. Dunlap; Kittochtinny Historical Society Papers for 1908; Medicine among the Indian Tribes, from the Smithsonian Institution; Part III. of the Cambridge Historical Society Papers; Catholic Records, Catholic Researches, German American Annals, Lebanon County Historical Society; Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography and other exchanges for October, 1908, and January, 1909; a number of catalogues of book sales, Biographical His-

tory of Dauphin County, by Rev. Geo. Israel Brown.

Under the head of new business Mr. H. Frank Eshleman referred to the coming Lincoln centenary and suggested that some recognition of the notable event be given by the society. It was proposed by the speaker that matter on the life of Lincoln and his visit to Lancaster be compiled and read before the society at its next meeting. The suggestion was favorably received and the preparation of the papers was placed in the hands of Mr. Eshleman.

Two papers prepared by members of the society were then read. Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs had as the subject of a most entertaining article "Ephrata Hymns and Hymn Books," based on the poetic compositions of the Ephrata Brotherhood. The essayist showed that the Brethren possessed remarkable rhythmical and musical talent and that they were able to compose poetry as easily as other people write prose. As an example of their fondness for personifying divine attributes, Dr. Dubbs quoted from one hymn, addressed to Sophia, a personification of the Wisdom of the Book of Proverbs, as follows:

"Fairest Sophie, may the longings
That within my bosom rise
May a heart that loves thee dearly
Win me favor in thine eyes."

Many of the Ephrata hymns were circulated in manuscript, but later they sought a publisher, and both Benj. Franklin and Christopher Saur, the Philadelphia printers, at times issued their publications. Later, however, the Brethren equipped their own printing plant. In 1766 appeared the crowning efforts of these Ephrata hymnologists, "The Wonderful Melody of Paradise," a copy of which Dr. Dubbs exhibited to the meeting. Along

with it he displayed probably the only existing book plate of Peter Miller, one of the leaders of the Ephrata Brethren. Following the reading of the paper, which brought forth some interesting discussion, Mr. Charles T. Steigerwalt exhibited one of the manuscript books of Ephrata hymns, its date being 1744.

The other paper was prepared by Miss Lottie M. Bausman and read by Mr. Sener. It was entitled, "Some Facts From an Old Receipt Book," and it was based on the book kept by William Bausman, who was Register and Recorder of Lancaster county from 1809 to 1818. It contained receipts given to him by people of Lancaster. Some very interesting points by early Lancastrians were brought out.

The papers were ordered to be printed in the Society's proceedings.

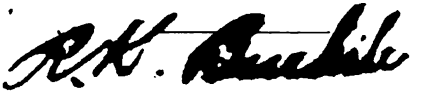
PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MARCH 5, 1909.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."



LINCOLN CENTENARY NUMBER.

LINCOLN'S VISIT TO LANCASTER IN 1861; AND THE PASSING OF HIS CORPSE, 1865. MINUTES OF MARCH MEETING.

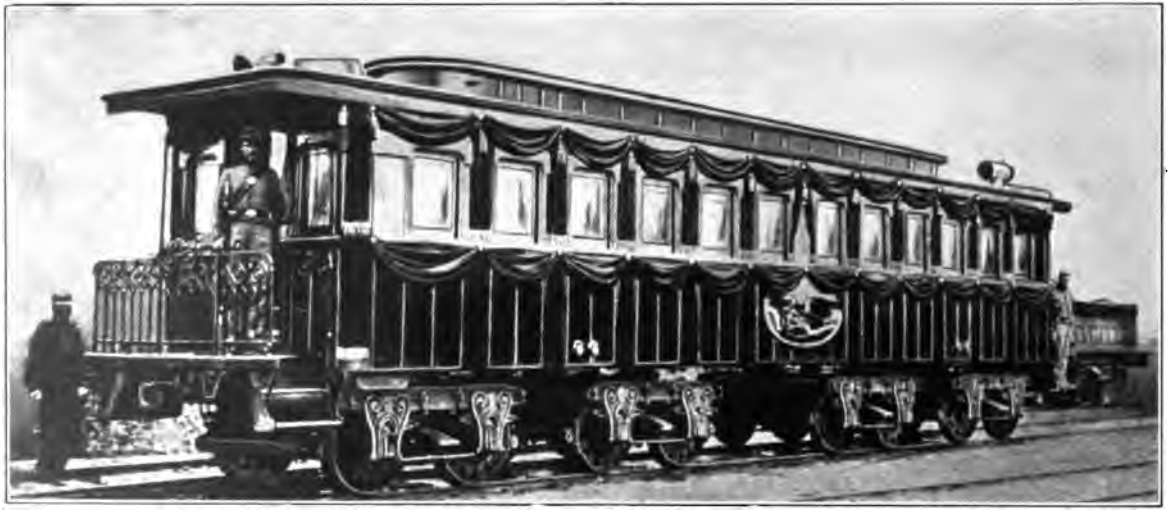
VOL. XIII. NO. 3.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1909



Lincoln's Visit to Lancaster in 1861 - - - - - 55
H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.

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THE LINCOLN FUNERAL CAR.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

Lincoln's Visit to Lancaster in 1861; And The Passing of His Corpse in 1865.

In this paper I will endeavor to carry out the request made by this Society of me a month ago. I am by your direction to narrate the events connected with Lincoln's eighteen-minute stop-over in Lancaster on the 22nd of February, 1861, while on his way to his inauguration as President. An event of eighteen minutes' duration, already nearly half a century in the past, must, of course, have been very important if anything of value connected with it can be brought forth after so long a lapse of time. In performing this task I have consulted persons living who were present at the event in 1861, persons who took part in it, and the newspaper reports made of it at the time of its occurrence.

Preparations to Receive Him.

Lincoln started from Springfield, Illinois, on the 11th of February, 1861, the day before his fifty-second birthday. As soon as it was known that he would come to Philadelphia on his way our citizens were anxious to get him to stop off here. Accordingly a notice was put into the Daily Express that a public meeting would be held in Lancaster to appoint a committee of citizens to wait upon Lincoln's manager, Colonel Wood, and get him to agree that Lincoln should make a short stop-over here. The Express of

February 14, 1861, says that, pursuant to this notice, a public meeting of the citizens was held in Stueben Hall. This hall was located, according to Mr. John F. Sehner, 82 years old, on the second floor of the Franke Brewery, on North Prince street, in the rear of what is now Hotel Roslyn. It was a room in which the Germans met and discussed matters in general.

At that meeting John J. Cochran was called to the chair and W. P. Brinton and R. W. Shenk were made secretaries. I can not find out how largely it was attended nor the character of the speech-making; but it is recorded that O. J. Dickey, Esq., moved that the chair appoint a committee of twenty citizens, without distinction of political party, to go to Philadelphia and meet President Lincoln and his managers. The committee appointed consisted of O. J. Dickey, Esq., Chairman; George M. Steinman, William Carpenter, A. H. Hood, Gen. B. A. Sheaffer, H. W. Hager, J. M. W. Geist, Henry E. Leman, Dr. Thomas Ellmaker, Thomas Baumgardner, George M. Kline, R. H. Long, B.F. Bear, Edward McGovern, John F. Huber, Benj. F. Rowe, Charles M. Howell, Edward J. Zahm, David Fellenbaum and Joshua W. Jack. The committee of twenty was ordered to meet at the office of O. J. Dickey the next evening, Thursday, February 14, at seven o'clock. In his office the details were arranged and communications opened with Lincoln's representative. As I shall show a little later, they had great difficulty in securing the assent of Colonel Wood to the stop-over here and, indeed, not until nearly midnight on the 21st of February, at Philadelphia, was the desired end accomplished.

Local Military Enthusiastic.

The military organizations of Lancaster also became enthusiastic and active; and, as it was uncertain whether Lincoln would stop here or not, these military bodies all made arrangements to go to Harrisburg, where it was sure that Lincoln was going to make a stop and a speech. The Lancaster Fencibles seem to have taken the lead. On the 15th of February they held a meeting, reported in the Daily Express of the 16th, and passed a resolution that they would attend the event in Harrisburg, which was called "The Inauguration of the Stars and Stripes On the Dome of the Capitol," at which event Lincoln was to speak. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company showed its patriotic spirit by agreeing to transport all military bodies from Lancaster free.

In the issue of the Express on the 18th of February, 1861, the time when Lincoln's train would pass through Lancaster is mentioned and it is stated that the train would arrive from Philadelphia about noon right after the mail train. The paper also states that it can promise the people that Lincoln's train will be delayed here long enough to give the citizens a chance to see and hear him. This is all that appears in the way of accounts until the event itself happened.

Incidents of the Trip.

But in the issue of the 19th of February some interesting items are given of the happenings on the trip of the President from Springfield to Philadelphia. At a little town in Ohio, where the train was to stop a minute, the principal man of the town had a speech on a few sheets of foolscap paper ready to deliver the minute the train stopped, but as Lin-

coln had been getting all kinds of advice from all sources since his election, it seems, before reaching the station, from the window, he noticed the expectant orator standing on the platform with his manuscript opened and ready to begin. And he hinted to the conductor that the train, instead of stopping, should simply slow down and then move on again. And the disappointed speech-maker had to be satisfied with the same glory that was accorded his brethren, that of cheering with the crowd, seeing the President bow and seeing the train vanish in the distance. At a place called Morrow a beautiful bouquet of white camelias was given him. At Northeast Station, Ohio, a flag with the words "Fort Sumter" on it, displayed in large letters, was waved, but the President apparently did not notice it in his short speech at this place. He said, however, that some young lady from that town had sent him advice to let his whiskers grow, which advice, he said, he followed, and if she was in the audience he would be glad to see her. It proved to be a half-grown, pretty girl and she advanced to him, whereupon he kissed her. At Girard several beautiful baskets of fruit and flowers were passed in to him and Mrs. Lincoln, who with their two boys had joined Lincoln's train some time previous. No doubt this fruit could not be eaten because with the intense political feeling all over the country and some rebel sentiment here in the North, it could not be known whether the fruit was poisoned or not. At the same place an apparition of Horace Greeley with a valise and well-known red and blue basket boarded the train and got off at Erie, about twenty miles distant.

Refused to Stop Here.

The President's start, however, from Philadelphia is another highly interesting chapter. In an account written by one of our Committee, Mr. J. M. W. Geist, it states that the Committee in Philadelphia met at the room of Chairman Dickey, at Girard House. Special railroad arrangements were then discussed between the committee and officers of the railroad and the locomotive finally decided upon was "No. 161," being one of the new Gill & Co. patent coal bunker and smoke consumers. It was a new, beautiful and powerful engine,rebuilt at the Altoona shops. The description goes on further to tell that the engine is beautifully trimmed with National flags and evergreens under the supervision of Laferty, the trainmaster. The engineer was Mr. E. R. Black, while Mr. Franciscus took the general conducting of the train. Mr. Franciscus was one of the general managers of the railroad and a man of high capacity. Mr. Franciscus requested of Colonel Wood that the Lancaster Committee should have invitations or tickets issued to them to go up on the special train with Lincoln. He was surprised to find that it was not yet decided in Colonel Wood's mind that Lincoln could stop at all in Lancaster and thus our committee redoubled their efforts and worked with Mr. Franciscus to get Colonel Wood to agree that Lincoln could stop. Colonel Wood first refused on account of the experience they had at Trenton and said that the car could not stop under any condition until it reached Harrisburg. I can not tell what the experience at Trenton was, but it seems that the crowd was so dense

that the schedule was considerably delayed and that when Lincoln was gotten from the train to where he was to speak it was almost impossible to get him to the train again. There may also have been some hostile demonstrations.

Lancastrians' Appeals Effective.

Finally, through the efforts of Mr. Hacker, President of the Common Council of Philadelphia, Messrs. Dickey and Sheaffer got an interview with Colonel Wood, Lincoln's manager, near midnight on the 21st, who after their strong appeals decided to allow the train to stop eighteen minutes in Lancaster and that Lincoln might speak at the Cadwell House provided the passage was clear from the depot to the Cadwell House and back again to the train; but not under any other considerations. Therefore, when the train reached Lancaster the passage was found open and clear the minute the train stopped. Had this not been so Colonel Wood would not have allowed Lincoln to leave the train.

Dawn of Eventful Day.

And now the morning of the 22nd of February dawns. A beautiful picture presents itself in Philadelphia. Lincoln, accustomed to early habits, is on the balcony at the State House at seven o'clock. Fifty thousand people are out and have jammed Chestnut street, Fifth and Sixth streets and the Plaza before the State House with a solid mass of humanity. The sun is just rising. Lincoln appears on the balcony or an offing on the second story of the State House. The signal shot is fired and Lincoln touches a certain device which sends the flag to the top of the staff to

mingle its colors with that of the sunrise. He then makes a brief speech, in which he says that all the political sentiments he ever had he drew from the Declaration of Independence; and that the Declaration promised that the burden must be lifted from all men's shoulders and all men have an equal chance; that such is the meaning of the Constitution of the United States as he understands it; and that he would rather be assassinated on that spot than give up any of those principles.

Lancastrians on Train.

At the time of starting from Philadelphia the pressure for tickets for the special train on which Lincoln was to ride was immense, says the correspondent in the article found in the Express of February 22, 1861. A committee of two hundred Philadelphians expected to go on that train, but none succeeded in getting on except Mr. Hacker, President of the Common Council of Philadelphia. Colonel Wood said that he would not issue another ticket. Therefore, the persons who came up with Lincoln on that train were Lincoln's wife and their two children, Colonel Ellsworth and the appointed guards; the Lancaster committeee in the coach following Lincoln; Mr. Hacker and members of the Assembly in the coaches in the rear; and such secret service men in secluded parts of the cars as were thought necessary, of which we have no information.

The Start From Philadelphia.

The special train left Philadelphia on time. But to get Lincoln out of the great mass of humanity at the State House to the special train which

was standing on the west side of the Schuylkill river in West Philadelphia was the problem. Everybody expected that Lincoln would take the train down in old Philadelphia, the real terminal station. But to outwit the crowd the railroad authorities and Colonel Wood had arranged that Lincoln would pass through the rear of the State House and enter a carriage waiting for him, and be driven to West Philadelphia, where, unknown to the people, the decorated train was waiting. Not until he was near the train in the flying carriage was it known and then the shout went up, "Here he comes," and a great mass gathered just as he boarded the train. All parties who rightly belonged on the train were now on, those who were entitled having preceded Lincoln. The correspondent of the Lancaster Express states: "The train is now thundering over the tracks at a rate that exceeds 'fast line.'"

Let us now note some of the events which happened on the memorable trip. At Haverford Station, practically the seat of Haverford College, a large crowd had gathered, as they gathered at all stations. The train slowed up in passing by and Lincoln went on the rear platform and bowed to them. It was described as a large crowd of Quakers. The train slowed up at Paoli and the President again appeared and bowed to the multitude. At Downingtown the train stopped four minutes and Lincoln appeared and shook hands, but made no speech. At other stations the train moved slowly and Lincoln appeared and bowed to the crowds, the largest being at Coatesville.

An Incident at Leaman Place.

At Leaman Place the train stopped four minutes, likely that the engine might get water. Lincoln,in response to a large crowd calling and cheering, appeared and said he was too unwell to say much to them. The strain was eventually telling on him. One can imagine that the probability of assassination preyed on his mind continually. However, he did make a short speech here and expressed his pleasure on entering the great county of Lancaster,says the report. He thanked the people for their friendly greeting and concluded by saying that he had merely come out to see them and let them see him, in which he said he had the better of the bargain. As soon as he returned to the coach there were loud calls for Mrs. Lincoln and he brought her out upon the platform. He being very tall and she very short, he said to them, "Now you see the long and the short of it." A correspondent writing recently to The New Era under the letter "S" speaks of this stop at Leaman Place and says, in addition to what I have quoted, the young men from the Paradise Academy rushed to the car, headed by Ezra Witmer, who presented the President with a large bouquet. In their efforts to shake hands with such a distinguished man Mr. Lincoln said: "I am sorry I can not speak to each one here, but I can only shake hands with that old gentleman and little boy," who were standing near. The little boy was Reese L. Himes, of Kinzer's, now one of our Justices of the Peace. John Weaver, also in an article to The New Era of February 4th, says that he recalls this incident and that the old man was Mr. Samuel Brua, who lived at Brua's Mill, near Paradise, now Fisher's Mill, at La

Park. Mr. Brua was quite old, but he, too, pressed forward to shake hands with Mr. Lincoln, but the younger and stronger of the crowd would always push him back. Mr. Lincoln seemed to notice it at last and said as he refused their hands, "I'll shake hands with that old man first." Mr. Weaver says that this made a deep impression on the minds of the assemblage, especially as Mr. Brua was not at all friendly to Lincoln politically.

The Express correspondent now says: "We are now approaching the City of Lancaster and the boom of the first gun of the National salute reminds us that a cordial reception on the part of the citizens of this great county awaits 'the coming man.'" In crossing Conestoga bridge Mr. Lincoln got out on the platform and took a view of the surrounding country, on which he expressed great admiration to the members of the Lancaster committee.

Dr. Ellmaker's Recollections.

In getting up this narration of the events connected with Lincoln's visit to Lancaster I have interviewed a large number of old people. The most interesting was the rehearsal of the trip from Philadelphia to Lancaster given me by Dr. Thomas Ellmaker at his house on East King street, on the 16th of February, this year. Dr. Ellmaker is 84 years old and lives at No. 207 EastKing street,this city. He is the only surviving member of the memorable committee that went to Philadelphia to complete the arrangements to have Lincoln stop here and to escort him to our town. Mr. Ellmaker began by saying that he knew Lincoln before 1861, having met him several times. He says that the committee went down to Philadelphia on the evening of the 21st of February and the next

morning about daylight several of them went to hear and see him at the State House. He says that Lincoln's manner was very intense in that speech and that the climax of it was the famous utterance referring to the flag which he had just sent up, "I would rather be assassinated on this spot than give up anything that flag stands for." This, he says, Lincoln fairly shouted and as he did so raised up the knee of one of his long legs and slapped it violently with his hand. It is, even at this day, pathetic to think how prophetic Lincoln spoke that sentence, for on he 23d of April, 1865, his assassinated body lay in state in the State House almost immediately under the spot where he spoke that sentence four years earlier. Dr. Ellmaker says that the members of the Lancaster committee wore red ribbon badges, different from any other kind there, so that they could be distinguished by Colonel Wood. He then also told me of the difficulty in making the stop-over at Lancaster sure and the midnight meeting with Colonel Wood to induce him to revoke his decision that the train could not stop here. Dr. Ellmaker also says that it was Lincoln's positive direction that the Lancaster committee should occupy the coach next to his and that he desired this so that he could confer with them and give them his attention on the trip to Lancaster; and that others thought that the members of the Assembly ought to have the preference, but he would not have it so. This arrangement was followed, and, says the Doctor, on the trip Lincoln and Colonel Ellsworth came from the President's coach into the coach of the Lancaster committee and spent at least an hour with the Lancaster men talking on various subjects. Lincoln seemed to be in good spirits and admired the

country greatly. The Doctor also said that an engine was sent ahead of the special train to see that the track was entirely clear and that the train made no stops that he remembers except for water. He does not recall the Downingtown stop. He remembers very clearly leaving Philadelphia about nine o'clock; and that when they steamed into Lancaster bands were playing, drums beating and the people cheering and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. But as soon as the train arrived all music stopped, the clear track was made and Lincoln was taken across to the Cadwell House. He said the crowd reached from the Chestnut street bridge out West Chestnut street, up and down Queen street and filled the station. He recalls some rebel sentiment here and says that we had some bad fellows; and that "Bully" Bowman was the terror of the town. He also tells me that business was all stopped, at least for an hour, until Lincoln's train had left, and that the town was profusely decorated. He recalls also that when the speech was finished and Lincoln was going back to his train, shaking hands with the people along the line, he stooped down and picked up a very beautiful little girl in his arms and kissed her. Of the crowd he says there was some military and patriotic organization among it and also some women, but most largely it was made up of men. He says there was a fight in front of the Hubley House in Center Square, in which some prominent man hit one of the bullies over his head. He also recalls what he names "under current of rebel sentiment" in the town.

I ought to note here that which I overlooked, that Dr. Wallace, from Blue Ball, accompanied the President on his way to Washington. He was

an old time friend of Lincoln's and Willie, the President's favorite son, was named after him, so says Henry L. Davis,in his communication to The New Era, on February 9, 1909.

As to the actual events here in this city, there is not much to be said because, while I have interviewed a large number of people, they all tell practically the same story. It may be well to notice, however, that the major body of the military had gone to Harrisburg at six o'clock in the morning of that day and, as appeared a few days ago in The New Era, they consisted of the Fencibles, Captain Franklin, with 35 muskets; the Jones Artillery, of Safe Harbor, Captain Hess, about 40 muskets; the American Fire Company, under the marshalship of Colonel Price, 64 men, equipped; the Union Fire Company, under the marshalship of Charles A. Heinitsh, 40 men, equipped. The American Fire Company took with them the Jackson Rifles' brass band and also the beautiful new silk flag. The Union Fire Company also took a flag, but were unable to get a band together. Previous to starting the bands played a number of patriotic airs.

Train Here on Schedule Time.

The Express, in its issue of February 22, gives a good account of the events in Lancaster of that day and, therefore, I will abbreviate this narration. The article is headed, "Reception of Mr. Lincoln—An Immense Crowd—Great Enthusiasm." It states that a more glorious February morning never dawned than that of that day. When the sun uprose not a cloud floated under the deep blue sky. The air was sharp and bracing. The account then tells of the military associations having started at six o'clock in the morning for Harrisburg, which we have mentioned. It goes on to

state that at an early hour North Queen street was astir with moving crowds. Flags were stretched across the streets at various points and there was every indication of a hearty welcome of the "rising sun" of the Nation. For two hours previous to the arrival of the special train the neighborhood of the depot presented a most animated appearance. The special train arrived precisely on schedule time and its approach was hailed with great cheering. The locomotive was gaily decorated with flags and as it ran into the depot it was greeted with cheering and waving of hats and flags. In addition to the extra police, the Jackson Rifles were on the ground and formed an avenue for the President to pass through.

It may be observed here, too, that veterans of the war of 1812 were present in considerable numbers; and the same day they held a meeting and passed resolutions.

Peter B. Fordney Chief Escort.

Mr. Peter B. Fordney was the chief of the escort guard that took Lincoln across to the Cadwell House, he being two inches taller than Lincoln himself, who was six feet four inches. Mr. Fordney gives us the following account of the events of the day and Lincoln's arrival: "I was on one side of Lincoln and General Sumner on the other when we escorted him over to the Cadwell House. Sumner was a medium-sized man, rather stout, and wore a slouch hat. Mr. Lincoln took my arm. Thomas Dinan, Jacob Goodman, Harry Reed, John Gibson and I were standing on Chestnut street at the edge of the station and Mr. Dickey called on me to assist Lincoln over to the Cadwell House. I being so tall, Lincoln selected me as soon

as he alighted from the car. He took my arm and I took him over. In the hotel he said he recognized me to be the tallest of the crowd and that he was pleased to have an escort of that size in Lancaster." Mr. Fordney then related a later incident and said: "On the fifth day of March, 1861, in Washington, I was walking down Pennsylvania Avenue with several others, when I met Mr. Dickey and several friends from Lancaster. Mr. Dickey asked us whether we would go and shake hands with Lincoln. They all backed out but me; so Dickey took me to the White House to see the President and was about to introduce me to him, when Lincoln said, 'You need not introduce me to that young man; he is the man that escorted me from the car to the hotel at Lancaster.' "

Scenes About Cadwell House.

The scene about the Cadwell House was very inspiring. The streets, windows and balconies were crowded with men, women and children, many of whom stood in the cold all this time in order not to be deprived of their positions. The Cadwell House (at present the Imperial Hotel) was the center of attraction and all available standing room was occupied. Many of the rooms facing Chestnut street were engaged several days in advance in order to hold them for the great day. The arrangements were excellent. Colonel Wood, the President's agent, was so much pleased with the arrangements here that he openly expressed his admiration and stated that they were the best the party had seen since leaving Springfield.

After Mr. Lincoln had been escorted

to the balcony of the Cadwell House, Mr. Dickey, introducing the President, said that it afforded him much pleasure to introduce to the citizens of Lancaster, without distinction of party, "the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President-elect of the United States."

Mr. Lincoln's Remarks.

Mr. Lincoln was received with great cheering, and, bowing to the crowd, he spoke substantially as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen of Lancaster County—I am happy to meet the citizens of this great county face to face, but I do not feel prepared to make a speech to you to-day. I have not the time now nor the strength, and, what is more, have no speech to make. I have come more to see you and let you see me." He then complimented the ladies, and said in this respect he had the advantage of seeing them, and, therefore, had the better of the bargain. As regards the gentlemen he could not say much. "I might make a long speech, as there is plenty of matter in the conditions that exist, but I think the more a man speaks in these days the less he is understood. As Solomon says, there is a time for all things, and I think the present is a time for silence. In a few days the time will be here for me to speak officially, and I will then endeavor to speak plainly in regard to the Constitution and the liberties of the American people. Until I so speak I deem it unnecessary to say more. I would again greet my friends most heartily and bid them farewell."

Although the President's remarks were brief, owing to the short stop he made, he was greeted with the warmest applause. When about to retire from the balcony Mr. Lincoln

was presented with a handsome bouquet by one of the ladies present, for which he courteously returned thanks. Mr. Lincoln then returned to his train, and the cheering was continuous until the cars had passed out of sight.

Personal Recollections of Event.

In addition to the full report recently given by The New Era not much is to be said nor can be said. I can only add the personal recollections of persons who heard it and among them the following:

Mr. Thomas J. Davis says that he heard the speech of Lincoln on the balcony of the old Cadwell House; and that at that time he was a Junior at Franklin and Marshall College. He stood on East Chestnut street about the middle of the street and the leading impression, aside from the speech, which he remembers was that Lincoln wore a tall silk hat and seemed to be ill at ease how to handle it until O. J. Dickey, Esq., took it and held it while Lincoln made the speech.

Mr. George E. Wisner, under a communication of February 14, 1909, says that he was thirteen years old at the time he heard the speech and had the good fortune to be on the line that was made for Lincoln to leave the hotel and to shake his hand, a memory which he greatly cherishes.

Mr. Sig. W. Heinitsh says that he was one of the crowd who heard and saw Lincoln in Lancaster, and that the strongest impression on his mind was that of a very tall man, made taller still by a very high hat and long frock coat, coming out of a very small car, being compelled to stoop as he passed through the door. His appearance in coming out of the jib window

to the balcony was also funny. He says that Lincoln's voice was not strong, but that he heard every word of the speech.

Mr. Charles Buckius, of No. 139 S. Queen street, says that he listened to Lincoln's speech on the balcony of the Cadwell House, and that after the speech he went with William Brady, the famous ax-maker of Mount Joy, across the train to try and hand Lincoln a package which contained four highly polished wood splitting wedges. He says the crowd was so great he could not get near the train until it began to pull out and that they ran along with it until it got to Prince and Walnut streets and there they were able to throw the wedges into the car; and Lincoln accepted them with a wave of his hand.

Mr. E. L. Reinhold, of Marietta, says that he heard the speech and that he remembers distinctly Colonel Elmer Ellsworth coming out of the car with Lincoln. Mr. William O. Marshall says that he distinctly remembers the speech and Colonel Elmer Ellsworth with Lincoln. He says he shook hands with Ellsworth when the party left.

Mr. John Hindman, of Altoona, writes on the 11th of February, that he was in Lancaster at the time Lincoln spoke here and that there was an immense crowd; that Lincoln spoke very plainly and that every word was distinct; that Colonel Ellsworth was standing by him on the portico when he spoke.

Mr. Simon Raub, of our city, also remembers the event distinctly; that Colonel Elsworth was standing by him; and particularly how he closed up his tailor shop where the Fulton Bank now stands, and how everybody else closed up and went to hear Lin-

coln. He says that he was very tall and ungainly and walked somewhat slouchy; that he can best describe him by saying he looked like a tall, retired, old farmer.

Mr. Harry Musselman, with Reilly Bros. & Raub, says that he saw and heard Lincoln in Lancaster; that there was a large crowd; that he remembers him coming out of the second story window of the Cadwell House; that his voice was plain and that he spoke with emphasis. He says, "I think he was a good orator. He spoke the honest truth." Everybody closed up and went to hear him. Mr. Musselman says the sentiment which he remembers most distinctly was that Lincoln said when he got to be inaugurated President that he would discharge the duties of the office without fear or favor.

S. M. Sener, Esq., who was a young boy at the time of Lincoln's visit to Lancaster in 1861, was taken over to the depot by his grandmother. He recalls seeing Lincoln and Ellsworth standing on the balcony of the Cadwell House. He says he was impressed by the height of Lincoln, he apparently being much taller than any other man in the assemblage.

Mr. John Leonard says that he was seventeen years old when Lincoln made his speech in Lancaster and he heard it. It was only a few minutes long. He said he was here only about fifteen minutes. The train waited for him and then went on. Mr. Leonard says that in the afternoon the special train that had taken him to Harrisburg, or the engine and coaches that had kept the track clear, shot back through Lancaster to Philadelphia. He thought that Lincoln went back on the train to go by another way and avoid wreck or injury from a plot, but this was a mistake.

Mr. Thomas McElligott, of the Intelligencer, says that he heard the speech and because he was slender he could slip through the crowd and get near Lincoln. He says that Lincoln was tall and of weather-beaten complexion, and with the high silk hat he wore in walking from the train to the hotel he looked like the tallest man that he had ever seen. Mr. McElligott says that the thing which impressed itself most upon his mind from him was that, "The more a man says the less he is understood"and that this sentiment he has never forgotten; and that the truth of that he sees emphasized every day.

Mrs. Mary S. P. C. Baumgardner says that she recalls Lincoln's speech here and that Mrs. McCleary and Mr. Samuel Hartman and herself were also on the balcony during the speech. She recalls that Lincoln was adept not only in terse argument, but very gracious in his compliments to the ladies, which seemed somewhat a surprise, owing to his general awkwardness.

Lincoln Shown Wheatland.

When the train pulled out Simon Cameron and O. J. Dickey and others were on it and Lincoln expressed a desire to see James Buchanan's nome, "Wheatland." The report of the Express tells us as the train was passing west of Lancaster Mr. Dickey took him to the platform and pointed out Buchanan's home and that Lincoln enjoyed it and the scenery very much.

The Journey to Harrisburg.

One or two more incidents may be noted on the way to Harrisburg. At Elizabethtown and Middletown the train moved slowly and the President bowed to the people. The report goes on to say that flagmen are in sight of

each other all the way. Mr. John Pitcairn, from the West Philadelphia Office, was on board with a telegraph apparatus, to be used in case of accident. Locomotives were also stationed at Parkesburg and Lancaster.

The Centenary Observance.

This ends the first part of the task which was assigned to me by the society. It may be well to add here, briefly, since the day is now past, a note of the observance Lancaster city and county made of the day, on February 12. At 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon exercises were held, which were presided over by the Mayor and participated in by the ministers and the school children, from the balcony and immediately before the Cadwell House where Lincoln spoke in 1861. The day was clear and fine and only moderately cold. The town was profusely decorated with flags and a large crowd assembled to hear the exercises. A marble tablet, containing the inscription that Lincoln had spoken from this place on February 22, 1861, was dedicated. In the evening the G. A. R. posts held anniversary exercises in the Martin Auditorium, which consisted of patriotic songs by church choirs and the audience, short religious exercises and addresses by Rev. J. W. Meminger, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and the Mayor, J. P. McCaskey. Various patriotic organizations also celebrated the day in the city and through out the county.

Some Reflections.

One or two reflections may here be indulged in:

(1) How different would have been the observance of the day here, and how much less our joy, had not the committee of Lancaster men in 1861 succeeded in getting Lincoln to stop off.

(2) What a responsibility rested upon our forefathers in the days of 1861, who had charge of escorting the President to Lancaster and had charge of the arrangements, and his safety while he was here, so that no danger or attempt at assassination should befall him while in our care. Had such a dreadful thing happened in our midst Lancaster's fame would have been blackened for one thousand years.

THE LINCOLN FUNERAL TRAIN.

The second part of my task is very brief. That is to give such narration of the facts connected with his corpse passing through Lancaster on its way to Springfield as could be gathered.

The train bearing his body was made up of seven coaches and left Washington April 21, 1865, and consisted of a locomotive, the funeral car and six other cars, all heavily draped in black. At every point vast crowds stood with uncovered heads while the train passed. In city and country the depots were draped. Myron H. Lamson, an enlisted mechanic, served as assistant foreman during tne construction of the funeral coach of Lincoln and of its remodelling to receive the President's remains. This coach had been built for the President and his Cabinet and after his tragic death was remodelled into his funeral car. It was photographed and it is in the possession of the Lamson Bros. of Toledo, Ohio. Recently a cut of it has been issued and I submit it as an illustration and part of this paper. The body reached Philadelphia and lay in state in the State House April 23, and, therefore, I think it passed through Lancaster on April 25, 1865. I do not find any accounts of the event, but Dr. Thomas Ellmaker tells me that about fifty to one hundred of the citizens

having learned the time when the train would arrive here went to the depot and saw it pass through, very heavily draped and very solemn. He says all uncovered their heads when it came into the station and stopped for a minute and that they remained uncovered until it pulled out; and that many of the strong men wept.

Train Goes Through Lancaster.

S. M. Sener, Esq., remembers Lincoln's corpse going through Lancaster. His father draped the entire depot in black, which took a whole day. He was assisted by certain of the railroad officials. He thinks it was about the 25th of April, 1865. Mr. Sener says that he was in Philadelphia in 1865 at the time of Lincoln's assassination and remembers having seen the funeral cortege passing up Broad street from the P., W & B. depot at Broad and Prime streets, the remains having been brought there from Washington. The casket was placed in a hearse, drawn by six coal black horses, covered with a heavy velvet canopy. There were also heavy black plumes on the hearse. The procession, composed of the military organizations and other organizations, moved toward the State House. The procession was termed the "mock funeral." The procession passed up Broad street to Chestnut and down Chestnut to Independence Hall, where the body was taken and placed in the East room of the building. Toward evening of the same day the residents, etc., of Philadelphia were admitted on the Chestnut street side, passed around the room and viewed the remains and passed out in the rear into Independence Square. Mr. Sener was one of those who passed around the casket and viewed the President's body. He also says that nothing could be seen of him but his

face, as his body and the casket and everything around it were covered with flowers. The remains were subsequently transferred to the Pennsylvania line, the depot of which was at 13th and Market streets, where Wanamaker's store now is. The funeral car which I have mentioned before, Mr. Sener says, was drawn out Market street with mules until the bridge across the Schuylkill river had been reached, when the engine and the balance of the train were attached to it. It then moved on its Western trip.

Geo. L. Boyle, of this city, was then Station Agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and he employed the late H. C. Sehner, father of Mr. Sener, to drape the depot properly for the occasion. The draping occupied from about nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon; and Mr. Sener was nearly all that time on the ladder, the ladder being moved along by two sturdy employes of the railroad from point to point as the draping was done.

Among those who saw the Lincoln funeral train pass through Lancaster was Jonas E. Shenk, of near Levan's Mill, who gives me the additional information that he saw the casket of the dead President through the windows of the funeral car, which was raised on a support so as to bring the bottom of the casket at least level with the bottom of the windows. He says that guards were at either end of the casket, which was heavily draped in black and with the flag. Mr. Shenk was only a small boy then and stood on the stone wall just east of the station to view the train as it passed through.

Mrs. Mary Hamilton Borland, of No. 125 Filbert street, says that when the funeral train went from Philadelphia to Lancaster on its way to Spring-

field she lived in Williamstown; that she saw the train go by. It was draped in black; she lived a little way from the station and had two or three fields to cross to get there. The people gathered there to wait for the train. She never saw so much sorrow expressed by all the people; it seemed as if death had entered into each family. It was not a long train. About two dozen of her neighbors were there with her, she says, to see it; the train went pretty fast, but did not whistle and everything was solemn. She thinks every man, woman and child in the crowd was affected by it and all wept as it passed.

Mr. John Leonard, whom I have spoken of before, says that he was one of the guards who watched over the President's corpse while it lay in Independence Hall. It lay there two days and during that time Chestnut street was crowded up to Broad street. He says that in order to let the people pass by the body they had to charge with bayonets and open a little track along the side of the street for the people to go through and view the dead President. The whole city was draped in black and it was a very sad and impressing event.

This ends the task which was referred to me as fully as I have been able to perform it after so long a lapse of time.

Minutes of the March Meeting.

Lancaster, March 5, 1909.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this (Friday) evening in the Smith Free Library Building. Owing to the absence of the President and Vice President, Librarian Sener was called to the chair.

The name of Mr. James Kelly, of this city, was presented for membership. It will be acted upon at the next meeting.

The committee appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer presented its report, through Mr. A. K. Hostetter, and after a rather animated discussion of some of its statements the report was received and the committee continued.

Librarian Sener announced the following additions to the Society's library and museum during the month of February:

A cabinet-sized photograph of the old jail in Lancaster, donated by Christian B. McGinniss; "Progressive Pennsylvania," from the author, James M. Swank; volume seventeen of the proceedings of the American Jewish Historical Society; Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, No. 190; Catalogue of Children's Book Department of the Carnegie Library, 1909; fifteen pamphlet reports and fifteen statistical volumes from the Pennsylvania State Library, among the latter being a copy of Pennsylvania at Antietam; Proceedings of the Lebanon County Historical Society, Volume 4, No. 11; fourth annual report

of the Lancaster Charity Society, 1908; invitation to Union ball, Nov. 4, 1861, at Lincoln inauguration, by Miss Lizzie Shearer; two local postal cards, by D. B. Landis; copy of the Gazette for U. S. by Albert Stumpf; cuts of seal and silhouette of Conrad Beissel.

The paper of the evening was prepared and read by Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. He had as his subject the visit of President-elect Lincoln to Lancaster February 22, 1861. Mr. Eshleman gave a number of most interesting incidents of the event, including the trip from Philadelphia to Lancaster of the special train bearing the Lincoln party, in which was a committee of Lancastrians who arranged for the reception here. The essayist brought out the fact that it was only by the greatest persuasion the Lincoln special was ordered stopped at Lancaster, it having been the intention to make the run to Harrisburg without any stops. The Lancaster committee succeeded in getting an interview with Lincoln's manager and after great persuasion he gave his consent to have the special stop here eighteen minutes. The Lancaster committee was afterwards congratulated on the completeness of the arrangements for the reception. The paper also embraced an interview with Dr. Thos. Ellmaker, who is the only survivor of the local committee. Mr. Eshleman also gave an account of the trip of the Lincoln funeral train which stopped in Lancaster.

The thanks of the society were extended to the essayist and the paper was ordered to be published in the society's proceedings.

After an interesting discussion of the paper the Society adjourned.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

APRIL 2, 1909.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."



DR. ALBERT DUFRESNE; A MAN OF MYSTERY.

MINUTES OF APRIL MEETING.

VOL. XIII. NO. 4.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1909.



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DR. DUFRESNE'S HOUSE.

The plant of The New Era Printing Co., No. 41 North Queen Street, now occupies the site of the old structure.

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DR. ALBERT DUFRESNE, A MAN OF MYSTERY

There are certain words of the Divine Wisdom which are full of encouragement—be it reverently spoken—to those among us who know the care, research, time and patience required in the preparation of the briefest paper to be read before this society.

"For there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known."—St. Luke. 12: 2.

It is a well-known fact that some of the most useful discoveries in science have been the result apparently of accident. In a like manner some of our best "finds" in the historical line have come to us, and have given a clue to much which has proved interesting and important. In this way the very curious document which has been the inspiration of this paper came to light. It was found among a number of old French papers belonging to the Le Roy family, who, as Huguenots, left Switzerland and sought a home and religious liberty in a new country. When Mr. F. H. Breneman handed it to me neither he nor I knew to whom or to what it had reference. With his permission I brought the paper home, and soon found that there was much that was interesting connected with it. So much by way of explanation as to how it came into my hands.

The Document in Question.

The document in question, brown and worn with age, yet with the ink as black as in the day it was written, consists of four closely written pages in a clerkly hand. The language is French, and the words are so misspelled and run together that it was not only hard to read, but difficult to translate. The signatures, of which there are many, are adorned with wonderful flourishes. The localities mentioned in it are all connected with the early history of the Le Roys, which may partially explain the fact of its being among their family papers. In fact, it was with the hope of learning some new facts regarding our common ancestry that I studied it; and it was a great surprise to discover that it gave considerable insight into the past history of one of the most remarkable characters in the medical profession in Lancaster—a man of whom little is known but of whom most of us have heard.

Of Honorable Lineage.

According to Mr. Stapleton, in his work on the Huguenots, the name Du Fresne, De Frain, Du Frain, belongs to an honorable lineage, and to the French nobility. The subject of this paper was born, as he himself states, on June 20, 1748. He had a brother, Samuel, and a sister, Ann Margaret, but nothing is said as to his birthplace, which was probably somewhere in that part of Switzerland known as Neufchatel. He became a minister, and until the year 1786, when he was thirty-eight years of age, was pastor of the parish of Sornetant. His troubles seem to have begun the preceding year. Serious charges were brought against him, and his trial was ordered Nov.

12, 1785, by the Aulic council of the Bishop of Basle. This name Aulic is applied to the two highest Courts of the old German Empire, co-ordinate with the Imperial Chamber. These courts held aloof from politics, but decided matters of feudality and settled questions of appeal on the parts of the States from decisions of minor courts in favor of the Emperor. As at this date the Canton of Neufchatel was a Prussian tributary, it came under the laws of that country. In this case, however, the trial seems to have been before an ecclesiastical court.

Charges Against Albert Fresne.

There were seven distinct and separate charges brought against Albert Fresne. I shall touch upon them very briefly here, to return to them later in full. He is accused of being a poacher, a maligner, a disturber of the peace, a brawler, an endangerer of life and of society, with other and various misdemeanors. In reading all this we would have thought the case one to be brought before the ordinary law courts, and at first glance it seemed like the ordinary Huguenot persecution. But the seventh and last charge seems to explain the whole thing. He is accused of attacking Christianity, saying that "the Word which he had hitherto preached was only falsehood and imposture, and that he was without delay going to embrace another religion." In the meantime, Fresne had left Sornetant, although he must have returned for a brief period. He was "a fugitive" during the trial. He was found guilty of all the charges against him, and was deposed from "his office of Minister and Pastor," sentenced to be pilloried, to pay the costs of the trial, and "to a perpetual banishment from

the Lands of the Principality." The sentence could not be "executed against his person, because of his flight." It was therefore ordered to be read on a Sunday at the close of the morning office, in the churches at Delemont and at Sornetant, and afterwards posted up on the "Black Table." It was torn down in one of these churches.

It would be interesting, in view of these facts, to know to what form of religion Dufresne belonged. Many in the Canton were Protestants. If he professed the Huguenot faith, it is a little hard to understand by what authority "the Aulic Council of the Bishop of Basle, Prince of the Holy Empire," could depose "him from his office of Minister and Pastor of the Parish of Sornetant."

Under these circumstances, it was impossible for Albert Fresne to remain in Switzerland. From that country he seems to have gone to Italy, and to have studied medicine at the famous University of Padua.

Sought Fortune in America.

Two years later, in 1788, with his sister, Anna Margueritte Carnal, a demand was made for a "reparation of honor" at Chaux de Fonds, also in Neufchatel. By this time Fresne must have decided to seek his fortunes in the New World, and in consequence desired to come to America with a clean record. His request seems to have been refused. In the Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XVII, page 533, in the "List of Passengers who arrived at Philadelphia from London, July 8, 1788," is the following entry in the French language:

"The Minister and Doctor, Albert Fresne, his wife Lidia, two children, Albert and Albertine."

In the same ship, name not given,

came Charles Frederick Dubois. We shall hear of him later.

In the number of "The Lancaster Zeitung" of August 19, 1789, the following advertisement appears:

> "A. DU FRESNE, DOCTOR,
> Of the high School of Turin, Master of Surgery of the Faculty of Balenz, and graduate of medicine in the Faculty of Padua, has the honor to inform his friends that he will shortly be located and can be found in the house on Queen street lately occupied by Frederick Mann."

In this manner he made himself known to the people of Lancaster, and also appears to have resumed the aristocratic "du" in his name.

Nov. 30, 1789, in the same paper, he and Josiah Lockert offer $40 reward to find out who broke their doors and windows in the early morning of Nov. 19.

In the U. S. Census of 1790 for Lancaster Borough he appears as head of a family, with two males under sixteen years of age, and three free females, probably his wife, his daughter, and a servant. According to Ellis and Evans, p. 248, he was known as the "Swisser Doctor," and the "Old Doctor." He had a run on a salve which he put up in small bladders, and which was quite efficacious, His name appears quite frequently on the books of the Recorder's Office, the earliest date being Feb. 1, 1790, F. 3, p. 122. He seemed to have lent money on mortgage to several people. Our "Doctor in Physick," as he calls himself more than once, must have had an eye for profit. One of his conditions as to payment reads thus: "To be paid in English guineas of full and sufficient weight," F. 3, p. 746, June 7, 1803; another, "In English guineas to weigh five pennyweights and six grains each," F. 3, p. 172.

Evans says he lived in the second square of North Duke street. Perhaps he did in the latter years of his life; but according to an advertisement in the Lancaster Journal, April 28, 1809, "P. and D. Reigart removed their general store to the house of Dr. Dufresne, between the taverns of Messrs. Adam Weaver and Samuel Carpenter, N. Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. William Haverstick"

This house had been offered for rent, Jan. 10, 1809, by Christopher Mayer.

A Bank Director.

In January, 1810, the Farmers' Bank in Lancaster was founded. One of its directors was Dr. Dufresne. It was decided to locate it in his house, where The New Era building now stands, and it was rented for three years, at $200 per year, from Feb. 1.

Something in the management of the bank must have displeased the Doctor. In the Journal of June 23, of July 7, 14 and 21, 1810, appear the following:

"To the Stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.

"Whereas the Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster act contrary to the articles of association of this bank, and the profit and benefit of the subscribers, the subscriber hereby makes known his intention of withdrawing from this association; and offers for sale 150 shares in said bank.

"Dr. A. Dufresne."

Here is the Directors' response on June 30:

NOTICE

"At a meeting of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, on Tuesday, June 26, Mr. John Gundacker was unanimously elected a director of said bank in the room of Dr. Albert Dufresne."

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DUFRESNE'S OBSERVATORY.

A portion of this old structure is still standing on North Christian street, in the rear of the plant of The New Era Printing Co.

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On April 11, 1811, the bank was removed, probably for the above reasons, to the house of Michael Gundaker, now 108 East King Street. (Centennial number of the Lancaster Intelligencer.)

It is rather curious that after all this the Farmers' Bank should finally have been established in a piece of property which once had been owned in part by Dufresne. He sold the "undivided moiety" of the lot, 32 feet 2¼ inches fronting on King street, east on Duke street, 117 feet to a nine foot alley, to Philip Reigart, July 8, 1813, for $7,810. (Book 7, p. 502.) Nov. 23, 1813, Reigart sold the same to the bank for $17,000. But, after all, as is shown by the bank records, our doctor did not sell his stock. He held on to it as a profitable investment and drew the dividends with unfailing regularity.

Dufresne's Observatory.

Back of The New Era building there was an old odd-shaped edifice. It was known as Dufresne's Observatory, and is said to have been used by him as a laboratory and dissecting room, and to have been built by him.

Dr. Dufresne must have had a large and lucrative practice. He is said to have been quite wealthy, and to have been a lavish entertainer. His sons, Albert and Samuel, both followed their father's profession.

He died in 1823. In the Intelligencer of Aug. 8, 1823, is this notice of his death:

"In this city, on the 2nd inst., after a protracted and painful illness, in the 80th year of his age, Dr. Albert Dufresne, a native of Prussia, and many years an inhabitant of this city. He was an indulgent parent, an ardent friend, a successful practitioner, and an honest man."

He was buried in the cemetery of the Reformed Church, but about 1850 his remains and those of the other members of his family were removed to the Lancaster Cemetery.

Dufresne's Will.

It has been said of hir- that he was one of the eccentric characters of Lancaster. The only proof of this which can be given is in the following extract from his will, which is dated Dec. 8, 1820, and was proved August 18, 1823, N. 1, p. 331, Peter Reed and Philip Gloninger being named as executors. The latter refused to serve, and Dr. Samuel Dufresne was appointed in his place. The witnesses are John Bachman and Dan. Reigart, Albert's death having preceded tnat of his father. The will bears his own seal. The impression seems to have been made with a ring, for it is small. The wax is black. Around the device, an eagle or some other bird "displayed," as nearly as could be made out, is a garland of leaves:

"My body I cheerfully commit to the earth, to be interred as has been my custom in the interrment of my dearly in God departed wife, and of my dear son Albert ethier in the morning before sunrise or in the evening after the setting of the sun without the ringing of bells or any other procession or ceremony as is here the custom." He goes on to say: "It is my will and I do order that a Tombstone be procured and placed over my grave with the following inscription engraved thereon in the German language:"

"Here lies under the protection of God in the expectation of blessed resurrection the Body of

DR. C. S. A. ALBERT DUFRESNE, SR.,

Born June 20, 1748.

"He gave up his blessed soul into the hands of his Creator the —— day of ————, was buried the ——— day of ————.

"I was, I am, and I will be thine forever, my dearest God. With the dates inserted therein as the times when the same small happen may require."

His wishes were obeyed as regards his tomb. There are no public bequests in his will. Everything goes to his natural heirs, and it may be said, in this connection, that there are no descendants of his in our city. There are two other legacies, one of $500 to his sister, Ann Margaret, and one of $1,000 to his brother, Samuel, "if he should ever come to the United States of America, or if he be in necessitous circumstances no matter where he be."

According to the inscriptions on the tombstones, Dr. Dufresne died Aug. 2 and was buried Aug. 3, 1823. The inscription is in German, as is that of his son, Dr. A. B. Albert, who died Nov. 12, 1812, aged 35 years, 3 months and 20 days. Next to the "Old Doctor" lies his wife. Her inscription is in Latin, and is almost illegible:

"Here lies awaiting a blessed resurrection the body of

DONA LIDIA DU FRENE,

Born Floteron,

Wife of Doct. Alb. du Frene.

"She fell asleep in the Lord the 16th day and was buried the 19th day of August, 1799."

His daughter, Albertine M. H., died March 8, 1812, and his son ,Dr. Samuel Dufresne, on Aug. 8, 1835, in the 45th year of his age. These inscriptions are in English.

A Man of Rare Ability.

Dr. Albert Dufresne must have been a man of more than ordinary ability.

He seems to have been familiar alike with German, French, Italian and English. Leaving his home under a cloud, the shadow of which followed him, he abandoned his first profession, and at the age of forty began life afresh, under a new name, as it were, and in a new country. Here he gained fortune and success.

By his side in the Lancaster Cemetery lie his wife, Lidia, his daughter, Albertine, and his sons, Albert and Samuel. The latter was a fine physician and had many friends. He died Aug. 8, 1835. His will, dated Aug. 6, 1835, proved Aug. 11, 1835, executors, "my friends and neighbors, George H. Bomberger and Henry G. Long," witnesses, John Bomberger and John W. Hubley, R. 1, p. 142, contains a few items of interest. He exempts all persons on his books from any payment. In case he has no heirs, the whole estate is to go to the Orphans' Asylum of the city of Philadelphia; $500 to the President and members of the Phylharmonican Society of Lancaster, of which he was a member, and his Aeolian crescenda and musical glasses, with their stand and case.

Remembered Dr. Dufresne.

Since the above was written, Mrs. S. A. Cox, residing at the Bishop Bowman Church Home, tells me that she distinctly remembers Dr. Samuel Dufresne. He took his meals at the Grape Hotel, directly opposite his residence. Mrs. Cox was a little girl, eleven years old, and frequently was in the Doctor's house. She describes him as a slight, spare man, shy and retiring, but with charming manners. He was quite a musician, and she had often heard him play on his musical glasses. His parlor was full of beautiful things, and the yard of the house was carefully cultivated as a flower

garden, with many choice and beautiful plants, which he was very fond of, showing to any one who appreciated them.

This is all that the most careful research has brought to light. In conclusion, I will read the old document which prompted the writing of this paper:

Translation of Old Document.

On the part of the Aulic Council of His Highness, Monseigneur the Bishop of Basle, Prince of the Holy Empire. The suit begun officially against Albert Fresne, minister of Sornetan, a fugitive, the depositions of the witnesses heard and the public citation and trial decreed against him the 12th of last 9th (November) in the Sessions of which he has not presented himself to justify himself, if he had been able from the faults, crimes attempts and scandals with which he is charged in the information raised against him, and in view of which he no longer can be considered but as a man brutal, ferocious and dangerous, wanton an impious seducer, scandalous and incorrigible. The Council has declared the accused well and validly informed and contumacious, in consequence and in judging the said Albert Fresne duly attainted, charged & convicted.

1st Of having been a poacher by profession who, not content with having personally violated the laws of the chase which hold in the Provostship of Moutier Grand Val, has carried his audacity to the point of giving himself up openly to these misdoings and that several times even during the holy days of Sundays in associating with himself a number of his Parishioners to hunt every kind of Game with him with noise, clamor and crowd, so much

the more dangerous that no one without exposing themselves could have dared to go near them,and be far from putting the slightest obstacle to the liberty which they gave themselves, or to the ravages which they dared to commit in all the hunting grounds of the environs; it was he who by virtue of his office, should have turned away his Parishioners from everything which could injure the rights of his Sovereign, who himself hastened to seduce them to become with him, the open and rash transgressors of the Laws of his Prince.

2nd Of having signalized his character of disobedience. independence, and a species of rebellion, in speaking against the person of the Prince of happy memory, against their excellencies of Berne or his ecclesiastical Superiors, against the Seigneurie and its orders, and against other persons placed in dignity in this Country with the most outrageous scorn and lack of respect, by permitting himself on all occasions the most insulting expressions.

3rd Of having vilified, insulted, beaten, attacked and struck the subaltern officers of His Highness and others of the Parishes of the Community by treating them unworthily even in the exercise of their functions so that in his Parish no one could perform his duty without being exposed to the blows and fury of this furious and brutal man.

4th Of having by his speech and conversation both impious and unmannerly, as well as by his horrible invectives and imprecations so degraded and debased both ecclesiastical and temporal discipline that only the greatest scandals and the most frightful disorders could result from them.

5th Of having inflicted blows on several private individuals, often with instruments capable of inflicting death, which added to the most atrocious and terrible threats, by aiming at them with a gun and announcing to them that he was ready to take their lives, caused him to be looked upon in the society as a formidable, ferocious and dangerous man.

6th Of forgetting what he owed to religion, to his reputation, and to himself, of having in the most scandalous and infamous manner offended the modesty of a number of matrons and maidens in the Parish entrusted to his care, having shown his evil mindedness by traits which made him appear more as a public pest than the Shepherd of souls whom he should have guided and preserved in virtue.

And finally 7th That far from showing any signs of repentance, to have had the effrontery during the course of his citation and the peremptory term which was finally accorded to him to appear in court and justify himself, if he could, from the charges against him; to come back to the precincts of Sornetant with three pistols and other arms there to renew his threats, excesses and misdemeanors, and brazen forth his impieties, tumults and disorders in expressing himself in the most disrespectful terms against the orders of His Highness and of his court, as well as against Christianity, by even saying that the Word which he had preached until to-day was only falsehood and imposture, and that he was without delay going to embrace another religion. On hearing this the Attorney General in these conclusions and considering the criminal ordinance of the Emperor Charles V. the Council, in

just punishment for his crimes, to inspire horror of them and to serve as examples, has condemned and does condemn the said Albert Fresne to be exposed during the space of half an hour at the side of the pillory at Delemont, having a scroll on which shall be written these words:

"An impious, scandalous, turbulent and dangerous Minister, that he be taken to the foot of the grand Staircase of the Hotel de ville, where on his knees, bareheaded, and carrying in his hand a lighted wax candle, he shall ask pardon of God, of His Highness, and of justice for these impieties, disorders, and scandals. And in deposing him from his office of Minister' and Pastor of the Parish of Sornetant, which they declare vacant and impenetrable, he is besides condemned to a perpetual banishment from the Lands of the Principality, after having sworn the customary oath, and to the costs of the Trial." And as the present Sentence, because of his flight, cannot be executed against his person, the Council orders that it be published both at Delemont and at the Parish of Sornetant, for the following assembly one Sunday at the close of the morning office, and afterwards posted up on the Black Table, in both places, so that he can under no pretext be ignorant of the cause; and enjoins on him to keep his exile under penalty of being punished as disobedient and refractory to the orders of justice. So ordered in Council held at the Chateau of Porantreux.

The 6th February, 1786.

Signed

DE SCHONAN,

with "flourish."

The present sentence was read at the going out of the Parish before

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the whole assembly, this 12th February, 1786. Attested.

JEAN JACQUES KOCHET
Grand Constable.

The undersigned attests having taken down the same Sentence on the evening of Tuesday, 14th February, from the Black Table of Sornetant, to which it had been affixed by the Grand Constable after the publication which he had made of it on the preceding Sunday to the People, at the going out from the morning office.

Signed
AUBRIG,
Actuary.

The undersigned certifies having published and affixed to the Black Table of this City, on the 12th of February 1786, a copy of the present Sentence which he did not find there again, having desired also to take it down that the information of Albert Fresne which had been placed by his act at Delemont, March 13, 1786.

Signed
S. MISREZ,
Prothonotary

Compared and found comformable to the true original under the placing of the great Seal of the Seigneurie of Moutier Grand Val and the Signature of the Lieutenant of His Highness in his aforesaid Seigneurie of Moutier at the request of Anne Margueritte feu Jean Pierre Carnal de Sonceboz at Delemont, February 25, 1788.

Signed
B. BAJOL
Lieut.

L. S. The undersigned, Notary Public and sworn at Locle,a place dependnat of the Counts of Neufchatel and

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Valangin, in Switzerland, declares he has taken the extracts above and below transcribed upon the record of a Proceeding before the honorable Justice of the Chaux de fond, Signed T. T. Strand, Notary and Prothonotary (greffier) of the said Chaux de fond, dated March 14, 1788. Which proceeding was instituted on the occasion of a demand for "reparation" of honor made by Anne Margueritte Carnal and Albert Fresne. Certifying in consequence to all and to each to whom it will appertain, that the contents of the above writing is entirely in conformity for its substance to what is carried on the said expedition, having been duly compared, at the requisition of the Sieur Esaye Matheu, Sous receveur Come, having charge from Sieur Charles Fredrich Dubois of Locle, at present in Philadelphia. In faith of which I have signed the presents at Locle, the 23, 8 bre, 1789.

JEANNERET.

We, Jean Henry Vagneux, Mayor and Chief in the Jurisdiction of Locle, a place dependent of the Principality of Neuchatelle and Valangin in Switzerland, in the name and by the authority of His Majesty the King of Prussia, our Sovereign Prince and Lord.

We certify to all those whom it may concern at present and in the future— That the Sieur Charles T. Jenneret, who has verified the copy here before informed is truly a Notary Public and sworn in in all the extent of this Principality, so that to all the acts and writings which are given and signed by him as thus qualified, and under this relation full and entire faith can and ought to be added to them in judgment. And besides in declaring moreover that stamped paper is not

the custom of the country; in witness of which we have signed this Legalization with our own hand, have put on it the Seal of our Arms, and ordered our Greffier to send them and countersign them with his customary Seal. Given at Locle, the 18th of November, 1789.

By Ordinance Vagneux.

JEAN HENRY VAGNEUX.
Mayor of Locle.

MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., April 2, 1909.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting this (Friday) evening in the Smith free library building. President Steinman presided and there was a fair attendance of the members.

Librarian Sener presented the following report of donations received since the last meeting: American Catholic Historical Researches for April, 1909; Lebanon County Historical Society, February, 1909; Publications of Schuylkill County Historical Society, Vol. 2, No. 1; Pennsylvania German Magazine, March, 1909; Annual Report of the N. Y.State Library, 1907; Sketch of Charles Nisbet from Mrs. M. N. Robinson; Publications of Pennsylvania Historical Club, Vol. 1.

The name of Rev. D. G. Glass, pastor of Faith Reformed Church, was presented for membership, and it will be acted upon at the May meeting. James Kelley, of this city, who was proposed at the March meeting, was duly elected.

Dr. J. W. Houston, who has been the faithful treasurer of the Society for a number of years, presented his resignation and it was accepted. To fill the vacancy the name of A. K. Hostetter was placed in nomination and the election will occur at the next meeting.

In order that current bills might be paid, Mr. Eshleman was elected treasurer pro tem, to serve until the new official is elected.

A number of bills, including the rental of the society's room, were approved and ordered paid and a motion was made and carried that $25 be given to the librarian for the purposes of his office.

Under the head of unfinished business, Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., presented the report of the committee which has been auditing the accounts of the treasurer. The report was received and the committee discharged. This report is supplementary to that presented at the last meeting.

The paper of the evening was prepared and read by Mrs. M. N. Robinson, and she had as her subject, "Dr. Albert Dufresne, a Man of Mystery." The inspiration of the article was an old document found among a number of French papers belonging to the Le Roy family, who as Huguenots left Switzerland and sought a home in this country. The essayist spent much time over the old paper, and after a study and a translation of it she found, with great surprise, that it gave considerable insight into the past history of one of the most remarkable characters in the medical profession in Lancaster—Dr. Albert Dufresne. He was a native of Switzerland, and, according to Mrs. Robinson's investigations, fled from his native country while he was being tried by the Council of the Bishops of Basle on the charge of being a poacher, a maligner, a disturber of the peace and for other misdemeanors. He was found guilty and ordered to be pilloried. He reached this country July 7, 1788, and the following year his advertisement as a physician appeared in a Lancaster paper. Here he was known as the "Swisser doctor." He was one of the first Directors of the Farmers' Bank, of Lancaster, but from the records it appears he had a disagreement with

his fellow-Directors and withdrew from the association. The bank at that time occupied a building owned by Dr. Dufresne, it having stood on the site of the present building of The New Era Printing Co., but after the disagreement the bank sought quarters elsewhere. Back of the present plant of The New Era is an odd-shaped structure, which was known as "Dufresne's observatory," and it is said to have been used by him as a laboratory and dissecting room. Dr. Dufresne had a large and lucrative practice, and from all accounts was a lavish entertainer. He ended his career in Lancaster August 2, 1823, and his remains rest in Lancaster Cemetery.

The paper was of rare interest to the members, and Mrs. Robinson was given a vote of thanks for her labors. The paper will be printed in the society's proceedings.

Following the reading of the paper, Mr. Samuel M. Sener, who has been identified for years with the society as its librarian and is one of its oldest members, presented his resignation, both as librarian and as a member of the society. No action was taken upon it, and the matter was referred to the Executive Committee for disposition. Both Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs and Mr. D. B. Landis praised the work that Mr. Sener had done for the Society, but he refused to reconsider his action.

Miss Martha B. Clark read several interesting old documents bearing on the Revolutionary period.

The meeting then adjourned.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MAY 7, 1909.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."



SKETCH OF JUDGE THOMAS EDWARDS.

MINUTES OF MAY MEETING.

VOL. XIII. NO. 5.

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1909.

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SKETCH OF JUDGE THOMAS EDWARDS

My first purpose in arranging into an article some facts about Thomas Edwards was to give a short review of his public career only. But when I had arranged and expanded the data on that phase of the man's life into an article I found that it required something of his genealogy and private life to show his public career in its true niche and to give it interpretation.

I took the advice of a senior member of this society and inquired of Mr. B. F. Owen, of Reading, who is an authority on Thomas Edwards and on that section of early Lancaster county generally. Mr. Owen gave me facts very generously, and practically all of those parts of this paper treating the genealogy and the private life of Edwards are developed out of the facts Mr. Owen sent me.

Arrival of Edwards Family.

The family of Alexander Edwards reached Philadelphia September 17, 1684, in the ship "Vine," of Liverpool, from Wales. The family consisted of Alexander and wife, Margaret, Edward, Alexander and Thomas, sons, and Bridget, Jeane, Margaret and Martha, daughters. There were also on board Dr. Griffith Owen and wife, Sarah, and Robert Owen and his wife.

Alexander settled first in Radnor township, now Delaware county, October 20, 1692. His daughter, Bridget,

was married at Friends' Meeting to Griffith Niles, who was also born in Wales in 1670. Jeane was married to James James, November 17, 1692. Martha about the same time married Joseph Todd. These three daughters, with their descendants, became Baptists after the Keithian fight.

Alexander Edwards moved from Radnor to the vicinity of Montgomery Square, Philadelphia county, now Montgomery county, and purchased 900 acres of land sometime previous to 1700. (Pa. Arch., 249. 276 and 326.) He died in November,1712,and his will was proved November 17, 1712, and is recorded in Vol. 3, p. 298, in Philadelphia. His second wife was Catharine Griffith, who survived, and in 1714 married John Williams.

Thomas Edwards received from his father by will 170 acres of land on which the father died in Montgomery county, and to it he bought enough to make 260 acres, whereon he lived until December 4, 1719, when he sold out to Evan Price.

Just previous to selling out Thomas Edwards, November 18, 1718, procured a warrant for 500 acres, and afterwards, June 4, 1719, a warrant for 600 acres more, and the next day a warrant for 200 acres more. The land to which he was entitled in these warrants he had located on both sides of the Conestoga Creek in one tract, near the head of the creek, in the neighborhood of Spring Grove, now Earl township, Lancaster county. (See Taylor papers, Pennsylvania Historical Society.) He built his house at the big spring on the north bank of the creek, about where, in 1800, Cyrus Jacobs built his mansion and the Spring Grove forge. During the summer and fall of 1719 he prepared his home to receive his family, and moved

there December of that year. He was one of the large number of descendants of the first Welsh settlers of Philadelphia, which descendants took up all the land on both sides of Conestoga Creek as far west as Muddy Creek. These settlers were largely Episcopalians, but some Baptists were among them.

Brought Up a Quaker.

Thomas Edwards was brought up a Quaker, but at this time he held to no denomination. All his descendants were Episcopalians and members of Bangor Church, at Churchtown.

In his tract of land on Conestoga Thomas Edwards had three fine mill sites, which were afterwards developed—one of them Spring Grove Forge. Thomas Edwards was forty-six years old when he moved to the Spring Grove tract and his children were all born, yet so young as not to be of much help in his struggle in the unbroken forests. The next ten years he gave to clearing his lands and keeping on good terms with the Indians. This was a hard task, for which he was not fitted and not successful financially. In his statement of indebtedness to the Penns for purchase money and ground rents, April 10, 1735, the sum of 94 pounds principal and 98 pounds interest is set out, or 192 pounds, which was a large sum in those times. Up to this time he had not paid a penny off apparently; but in the same year, 1735, within a month he paid it all off and got his patents, the whole being 945 acres.

But, when we examine further, we find he paid it off by giving a mortgage to the province (to the Loan Office, from which any one could borrow money who had land to mortgage

as pledge) for the whole sum. He struggled along for ten years, and then, as he could not make any headway, he and his wife deeded the greater part of it to the province, September 25, 1745, John Kinsey taking title to it for the purpose. The next day a life estate in it was deeded to him by Kinsey, on certain payments having been secured or made.

Thomas Edwards had received a fair education, and he was familiar with Latin. He was from the first in close touch with the Proprietary, and was consulted by the Penns in matters connected with the settlement of the Conestoga valley. As President of the Court for some years, he wrote opinions which compare favorably with later productions. It is related of him (asserts Mr. Owen) that he walked shoeless from his home to Court. It is hard to see the reason for going without shoes. It is not possible it could be on account of poverty, and not reasonable that any other cause would make a man act so.

Married Three Times.

Judge Edwards was married three times, first to Margaret Thomas, by whom he had all but two of his children. She died in 1713, and is probably buried at the Friends' Meeting House, in Cynwyd. His second wife was Mary Price (spinster), as shown by the Gynnedd Meeting records in 1715. And, lastly, he married Elizabeth Norris. The last two wives lie by him in the old Welsh graveyard near Terre Hill. The grave of Mary, the second wife, which is between his and his last wife's grave, is unmarked.

Children of Thomas Edwards.

The children of Thomas Edwards, of whom there is certain knowledge, were: Margaret, born in 1705, and



GRAVE OF JUDGE THOMAS EDWARDS.

died August 20, 1781, buried by the side of her father. She married Reese Morgan, on whose ground was located the graveyard. Margaret had three children.

His second child was John Edwards, born in 1708 and died August 11, 1790. He is buried at Bangor Churchyard, Churchtown. He married Sarah Davies and had several children. One of John Edwards' daughters married William Smith, one of the owners of the Smith iron forges and iron works at Martic Forge.

Another child of Judge Edwards was Joannah, who married William Smith, Sr., of Martic, and on his death his two sons, Thomas and William,

became owners of the Martic Forge tracts and built the first forge there.

Another child of Judge Edwards was Evan Edwards, by Mary, the Judge's second wife. He was born about 1716 and married Elizabeth Stauffer, daughter of Jacob Stauffer. This is one of the earliest marriages of the Welsh into the "Dutch," as they were called. Tney had three children.

Another child of the Judge was Edward Edwards. Little is known of him except that he located on Conestoga Creek.

A sixth child was Elizabeth Edwards. She was born in 1718 and died in 1769.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the Edwards descendants was William Smith, son of Joannah Edwards Smith (daughter of Judge Edwards) and her husband, William Smith, Sr. He was born of them in Martic township May 23, 1732, and died in 1806 in New Holland, and is buried in the Bangor graveyard at Churchtown. He married his first cousin, Dinah Edwards, November 11, 1755. In 1751 and 1752, William and his brother,Thomas, built the Martic Forge, and did all kinds of casting, including pots, kettles, pans and "Dutch" five-plate wall stoves and six-plate stoves. They did not make a success and were sold out in 1756, and William moved back to Earl. They also made an unfortunate financial venture at Smithville, which William wound up before moving back to Earl township, the old Edwards home.

But I am digressing from the main theme of my sketch, which is to be upon the public career of Judge Edwards; and, therefore, I now turn away from the movements of his private life, his ancestry and genealogy,

and the outline of his descendants, and turn to the public career of the Judge.

A Judge for Thirty Years.

Judge Thomas Edwards was one of the Judges of Lancaster county from its organization, in 1729, and continued in that office upwards of thirty years. He was one of the prominent figures of the early days of Pennsylvania. After the retirement of Judge John Wright, in 1742, Judge Edwards became President Judge. He was born in 1673 and died in 1764, at the age of ninety-one years.

The first great characters in Pennsylvania's governmental affairs were Thomas Lloyd, whose political career began in 1683; John Blunston and Joseph Growdon, Sr., who first appeared in 1684; Nicholas Moore, in 1685, and John Symcock in 1686. Then arose another company of strong political figures whose entrance into public affairs began as follows: David Lloyd, in 1694; Andrew Hamilton, the elder, in 1694; Edward Shippen, in 1695; Caleb Pusey, in 1696; Samuel Carpenter, in 1696, and Joseph Kirkbride, in 1698. The next quartette of big political men and the dates of their appearance were: Jeremiah Langhorne, Richard Hill and James Logan, in 1704, and Judge Mompesson, in 1707. These were followed by another galaxy of big men, who materially moulded the policies and developed the institutions of the infant province, as follows: John Wright in 1718; John Kearsly in 1722; William Webb in 1728; Samuel Blunston in 1726; Andrew Hamilton (Bucks) in 1729; Thomas Edwards in 1729; Isaac Norris in 1730, and Israel Pemberton and John Kinsey in 1731. While many other notable characters appeared and for a brief time influ-

enced the early political and official affairs of the province, this score or more of men were the ones who by reason of strong constructive minds and characters and by long public careers laid the sub-structure of the province which later became the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. These were the men who waged the first battles against proprietaryship, who fought for and brought about the rights and the rise of popular power, and gradually curbed the overbearance of the early Governors appointed by the Penns and confirmed by the English throne.

His First Public Act.

It was toward the latter end of this roll of early commoners that Thomas Edwards appears. He was about fifty-five years old before his mind took a political turn. The first act that I can find of a public nature performed by him was that of acting as one of the viewers in 1729 to divide Lancaster county from Chester county (3 C., 345). His being appointed by the Governor on this work would indicate him to have had prominence. He was next appointed one of the Justices of the new county and one of its Judges, the same year (3 C., 358). The same fall he was elected one of the four Assemblymen of Lancaster county in the General Assembly, and received the highest vote of the four Assemblymen to which our county was entitled (3 V., 95); and in the session that fall and winter he took a prominent part in the movement to issue more paper money, which the province began issuing in 1723 to lift themselves out of a panic, and he was on the committee for the purpose of increasing that currency (3 V., 110). He also pushed the building of a Court House and jail for Lancaster

county, and was appointed by the Governor one of the committee to secure land for the same (1 A., 252).

He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1730; but he fell below John Wright in the vote he received this time; he, however, stood second in popularity. One of the duties delegated to him by this Assembly was to view Stephen Atkinson's dam, which had been complained against by people, who said that this dam kept the fish from passing up and down the Conestoga Creek (3 V., 129). About the same time William Fishburn, the Provincial Treasurer, began stealing the public funds, pretending that the room in his house where he kept the money was robbed, and Edwards was one of the committee to investigate the fraud and draw a bill to depose and punish the thieving official (3 V., 145).

Appointed to Important Offices.

January 29, 1731, he was appointed one of the viewers to lay out the road from Lancaster to Downingtown, which in 1733 was opened as a King's Highway (3 C., 394); and February 4 he was appointed on the very important committee to settle the accounts of the general loan office. This office was very important, as all the paper money was issued upon mortgages given by borrowers to the province, providing that one-twelfth of the principal and the interest should be paid back annually; and the auditing of the calculations arising from and operations of this big fiscal system fell to Edwards' committee (3 V., 351).

He was re-elected to the Assembly in the fall of 1731 and this time barely escaped defeat, standing last on the list. Three new men appeared and were elected, and old John Wright

himself, virtually the "Father of Lancaster County," was defeated (3 V., 166). The Germans were having trouble along the Susquehanna with Maryland, and they voted against both Wright and Edwards, a rumor having arisen that they had spoken disparagingly against the Germans in the last Assembly. In this Assembly Edwards was appointed on the committee to answer the Governor's speech, which was the steering committee of the early assemblies, and entrusted with the duty of framing the policies of the people against the demands of England and the proprietary (3 V., 168). He was also appointed on the committee to draw an address of complaint to be sent to the King and Lords and Commoners of England, protesting against England's policy of disallowing our creation of paper money,which England invariably did (3 V., 169). The address is to be found in Volume 3, of the Colonial records, page 423, and it clearly sets forth the injustice that England inflicts on us by disallowing our paper money because the Sugar Islands off Central America said the growth of our trade hurt their trade.

Early Election Struggles.

The next summer he was again put on the Loan Office Audit Committee, together with Galbraith, Coyle and Musgrove, the three other Assemblymen of Lancaster county (3 V., 175).

In the fall of 1732 Edwards was reelected, and received next to the highest vote, receiving more votes than Blunston and Galbraith (3 V., 183). This was a year of struggle in Pennsylvania, and Galbraith and John Wright both fought for election to the Assembly. Galbraith's wife electioneered for her husband on horseback,

and her husband won the day and defeated Wright.

In the summer of 1733 Edwards was appointed viewer on the Lancaster and Schuylkill Ferry road. This road is the once famous King's Highway from Lancaster to Philadelphia. (3 C., 521).

In the fall of 1733 Edwards was again elected to the Assembly and received next to the highest vote, Andrew Galbraith standing highest on the ticket, John Wright third and John Coyle last (3 V. 195.). And in December of this year he was reappointed Justice of the Peace and Judge by the Governor and Council. (3 C., 531).

His First Defeat for Assembly.

In the fall of 1734 Judge Edwards received his first defeat for Assemblyman. He and John Wright were both marked for slaughter, but Wright succeeded, standing, however, at the foot of the list. A new power appeared in Lancaster county, James Hamilton, and he was elected to the Assembly and stood at the head of the four members in votes received. (3 V., 219). But in the fall of 1735 Edwards again succeeded in election, standing next in number of votes to James Hamilton, who was very popular and very powerful in Lancaster county politics. (3 V., 246.) Hamilton was undoubtedly at this time the political boss of Lancaster county. Galbraith again defeated John Wright, and a new figure, Thomas Armstrong, defeated John Emerson, of Blue Rock.

Edwards being again back in Assembly, in addition to the routine of legislation, was appointed, January 13, 1736, on a committee to investigate how many ferries were erected on the Susquehanna and the rates of ferriage

charged, and whether the ferries were operated by virtue of any law. His committee reported that there were many of those ferries, and that they were granted by the proprietors, without consent of the Assembly. The Assembly proceeded to debate this matter and concluded that the ferries were illegal and prejudicial to the people's rights, being a monopoly that could not be borne (3 V., 249). Edwards was also on a committee to draw a law to protect waifs and strays, and helped to draw the original law on that subject (3 V., 252). He was appointed one of the trustees to hold title to the ground to build the State House upon (3 V., 257); and on a committee which drew the law to simplify the procedure to collect small debts, the parent law of the procedure to-day by which small claims are sued for and recovered. (3 V., 258).

The Father of Equity Tribunals.

During this session of Assembly, January, 1736, Judge Edwards was appointed on a committee to draw a law to establish a Court of Equity for Pennsylvania. This was a very important step in the early life of Pennsylvania. Before this the equity jurisdiction resided in the proprietor and in his Deputy Governors (appointed by him) and the Council. That is, the equity subjects were lodged in the Executive and not in the Judiciary, as we now know it. It is not too much to say that Judge Edwards was the father of the equity tribunals as a separate set of Courts in Pennsylvania. Reprieves and pardons are now about all there is left of the equity jurisdiction in the Executive (3 V., 259).

During this winter the loan office had become corrupt by reason of the

same officers holding and administering it year after year, and having control thereby of the putting the paper currency into circulation. It was Judge Edwards who suggested to the Assembly that the means of restoring confidence and honesty in the operations of that office was to renovate it by a system of rotation of officers, and he was accordingly appointed on a committee to draw a law for that purpose, which he did; and in a little while the people had the rascals out and honest men in, administering that important trust. (3 V., 263.)

The Governor, who had become accustomed to being the dispenser of equity, was opposed to the subjects of equity being turned over to the Judiciary, and he sent a message to the Assembly on that question. The Assembly appointed Judge Edwards on the committee to answer the Governor's speech and defend the Assembly's plan, which he and his committee did. And finally the subject of equity suits and cases was firmly planted in the Judicial department of the government where it belonged (3 V., 272). The Governor used to hold a chancery session and himself dispose of equity cases. Judge Edwards' reasoning on the subject may be found in his committee's answer in Vol. 4 of the Colonial Records, p. 41.

February, 1736, he was also made trustee to take title to additional lands for the grove about the State House, about to be built in Philadelphia (3 V., 276).

Again Elected to Assembly.

In October, 1736, Judge Edwards was again elected to Assembly, but stood at the foot of the four, receiving the lowest vote, while James Hamilton received the highest number, Galbraith was next to highest and Thomas

Armstrong stood third. (3 V., 285.) The most important act he had in charge in this Assembly was the boundary trouble between Pennsylvania and Maryland. And he was appointed on a committee to propose an address to the King on the troublesome question (3 V., 290). Upon him rested the duty of defending our province against the encroachments of Maryland and he did it faithfully, as may be seen in the address in Vol. 4, of the Colonial Records, p. 125.

He seems to have grown into one of the "fathers of the house," because he is found now on those committees which have the task upon their shoulders of defending against the Council, the proprietor and the requirements of England. In May, 1737, he was on a committee to answer the Governor's speech (3 V., 291), and also Council's speech on the boundary troubles (3 V., 292).

In January, 1737, he was again commissioned Justice of the Peace Judge, this being the third commission (4 C., 152).

At the election of 1737 Edwards was defeated for Assembly. Those elected to the Assembly by Lancaster county were James Hamilton, who received 753 votes; Andrew Galbraith, 540; John Wright, 394, and Samuel Smith, 388 votes (American Weekly Mercury, October 6, 1737). The political conditions in the county must have been peculiar, that such a prominent man in Assembly as Judge Edwards could not muster over 388 votes, or the small number that Samuel Smith received, at a time when Lancaster county had, as it did have in 1738, the large number of 2,560 taxables (Rupp, p. 273).

Laid Out a Road.

Judge Edwards was appointed this year to view and lay out the road from Lancaster to Redding's Furnace (4 C., 247-8), which was at the Coventry Iron Works, on French creek, as the records inform us. He was also re-commissioned Justice of the Peace and Judge in 1738 (4 C., 313).

He was, however, again defeated for Assembly in the fall of 1738, those elected that year from Lancaster county being James Hamilton, receiving 1,019 votes; Andrew Galbraith, receiving 933; Samuel Smith, receiving 795, and John Wright, 758 votes. This year, it will be noticed, that the vote of Lancaster county is very much larger than in 1737, fully 50 per cent. in some cases and double in others (American Weekly Mercury, October 5, 1738). James Hamilton is sustaining his place as boss of Lancaster county, receiving 1,019 votes, while the highest successful candidate for Assembly from Philadelphia county at the same election received only 1,300, those of Chester county 800, and those of Bucks county only 500 votes.

At the election in the fall of 1739 Judge Edwards again succeeded in being elected a member of the Assembly, but he received the lowest vote of the four elected (3 V., 352). John Wright received the highest vote. James Hamilton does not again appear in the lists. I can not find the number of votes cast this year in Lancaster county for Assemblymen, though the votes of the other counties are given. Aside from the routine work of the Assembly, Judge Edwards was appointed during this session on a committee to draw up an address to the Governor on the subject of addi-

tions to our paper money, which he always nobly defended (3 V., 357).

End of His Career as Assemblyman.

At the fall election of 1740 he was defeated for Assembly by Anthony Shaw (3 V. 424), which was the end of his career as an Assemblyman, though John Wright held out eight years longer. About this time Samuel Blunston began to be the leading figure in Lancaster county politics. Wright was becoming old, and Edwards seems to have lost popularity, while he became a favorite, however, with the Governor and the proprietary's side of the Government.

Recommissioned Justice of Peace.

In 1741 he was recommissioned Justice of the Peace for Lancaster by Governor Thomas, who at the same time dropped John Wright's name from the list of justices (who were also the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas Judges). The Governor said a revision of the list was necessary, because "by the death of some and the misbehaviour of others it was necessary to supply and rectify the magistracy of the province" (3 C., 482-3). Wright had opposed Governor Thomas' war policy, and it cost the venerable Justice his judicial head. This made Judge Edwards the President Judge of our Courts.

As to his judicial career I can not say much. His name appears regularly as the presiding Judge holding the Civil Court, as may be seen on the ancient yellow dockets of that remote day. These dockets are still in existence, carefully preserved. So, too, the criminal records of the Courts are preserved, one volume extending from 1729 to 1742, and the second volume from 1742 to 1760. The most notable

thing connected with the criminal cases of Judge Edwards' presidency is the severity of the sentences, including, as they do, standing in the pillory, having the ears cut off, whipped thirty-nine lashes, taken from town to town and whipped and thrown out of the county, sold for seven years into servitude, capital punishment, etc. I do not know whether it was the spirit of the law alone, or that it was the severity of the Judge that was responsible for this. There were practically no written opinions in those days, as to-day, so that we can not tell anything from the meagre records about the ability and learning of the Judges.

Buried in Old Welsh Graveyard.

He died May 8, 1764, and is buried in the old Welsh graveyard just outside of Terre Hill borough, near the homestead of the late John Galt. His tombstone is remarkably preserved and I have had it photographed and present a copy of it herewith as part of this article. You will observe the inscription is, "In Memory of Thomas Edwards, Esq., who departed this Life, May 8th, 1764, Aged 91 years." By the side of this stone there is also another on which is the inscription, "Here Lies the Body Of Elizabeth Edwards, Who Departed This Life The 30th Day of November, 1754. In the 75th Year of Her Age."

Judge Edwards' remains fared better than those of John Wright, our first President Judge, whose grave in Columbia, the late Samuel Evans told me, has no tombstone.

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

The letter "V" used in the citations herein means "Votes of Assembly," "C" means "Colonial Records," and "A" means "Pennsylvania Archives."

H. F. E.

MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING

Lancaster Pa., May 7, 1909.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this (Friday) evening in the Smith Free Library Building. There was a good attendance of members, and the meeting was a most interesting one. President Steinman presided.

The following additions to the society's library were reported:

The Battle of Gettysburg (illustrated), by Frank Aretas Haskell, from Wisconsin History Commission; proceedings of the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (illustrated); Check List of American Almanacs, from the Library of Congress; Benjamin Franklin's Papers, from Library of Congress; Papers of James Monroe, from Library of Congress; twenty-second annual report of Inter-State Commerce Commission for 1908; bulletin Grand Rapids public library; ninth biennial report of Historical Department of Iowa; large number of book catalogues, from various concerns; April number of the Pennsylvania-German; annual report of the Maryland Historical Society for 1908; annual report of the Hamilton Library Association of Carlisle; Indian implements from graves at Athens, Pa., from Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre; monthly bulletin of the Carnegie Library. Pittsburg; educational department bulletin, New York State Museum; April number Linden Hall Echo; April bulletin New York Public Library; March and April numbers of the International Studio; catalogues of paintings of the Hispanic Society of America, of New York; original copy of a recommendation signed by citizens of Manor township, endorsing Rudolph E. Hostetter, the paper

being signed by former well-known citizens of the township, presented by H. K. Funk; an old scrap book, started May 1, 1846, by Christian R. Baer, presented by F. R. Diffenderffer; photos of the old Dufresne home and laboratory, by Mrs. M. N. Robinson; photo of tombstones of Judge Thomas Edwards and wife, in the old Welsh graveyard near Terre Hill, presented by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; copy of "Pennsylvania Chronicle," or "York Weekly Advertiser," of the date of December 19, 1787, presented by Charles T. Steigerwalt.

Rev. D. G. Glass was elected to membership, and the names of Hon. A. B. Hassler, Mrs. J. H. Rathfon, Frank S. Barr and Walter Palmer Boardman were presented for membership. They will be acted upon at the next meeting.

The report of the Executive Committee stated that A. K. Hostetter had been elected as chairman, and that the resignation of Samuel M. Sener as librarian was accepted. The report also took up the question of a permanent home for the society.

Mr. Charles T. Steigerwalt was, on motion, elected to the vacancy in the librarianship and Mr. A. K. Hostetter was elected treasurer to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Steigerwalt brought up the question of a permanent home for the society. The matter has been under discussion for some time, and so that definite steps can be taken a motion was adopted for the appointment of a committee to take up the question and make a report at the September meeting. The society has long felt the need of a building which could be devoted solely to its uses. Its museum and library have been growing rapidly, and it will not be long before larger quarters than those provided in the Smith building will be absolutely necessary.

The society also took up the matter of the annual outing. Last summer arrangements had been made to spend the day at York, as the guests of the York County Historical Society, but the trip was postponed on account of the great heat on the day selected. It was the opinion of the members that another effort should be made to go to York, and that city was finally chosen. A committee, composed of Charles T. Steigerwalt, Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Miss Martha B. Clark, L. B. Herr and H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., was appointed to select the date and make all arrangements. The outing will likely be held in the latter part of June.

Mr. C. A. Burrowes brought up the question of the formation of a bureau of genealogy within the society, and on his motion a committee, composed of himself, Mr. Eshleman and F. R. Diffenderffer, was appointed, they to make a report at the next meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Eshleman, who had as his subject the career of Judge Thomas Edwards. The latter was one of the Judges of Lancaster county from its organization in 1729, and continued in that office for upward of thirty years. After the retirement of Judge John Wright he became President Judge in 1742. He was one of the prominent figures in the early days of Pennsylvania. He was born in 1673, dying at the age of ninety-one in 1764, and his remains rest in old Welsh graveyard near the borough of Terre Hill. The paper was of great interest, and will prove a valuable addition to the society's store of local history.

Mr. S. R. Weaver, Esq., exhibited to the society photographs of the Welsh graveyard, which, he stated, is being kept in repair by the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Terre Hill.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JUNE 4, 1909.



"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

OLD ST. JOHN'S, PEQUEA.

THE LAFAYETTE BANQUET IN LANCASTER.

MINUTES OF JUNE MEETING.

THE SOCIETY'S OUTING.

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1909.

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OLD ST. JOHN'S, PEQUEA

St. John's parish is located in the extreme eastern section of the beautiful Pequea Valley, on the "King's Highway,"or "Old Road," leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia. In the survey of 1733 the English Church (St. John's, Pequea) is one of the points mentioned. It is interesting to note that the first church building was erected here the same year (1729) that a dividing line was run in Chester county, "the upper part of the province described erected into a county called Lancaster." This leaves the church in Chester county, but so near the line that it seems to be part of each.

From the "Vestry book belonging to St. John's Pequay, in ye country of Chester and province of Pennsylvania," we find the following record:

"We adventurers from those parts of His Majesty's dominions called England, Scotland and Ireland, transplanting ourselves and families into America, and taking up our first settlement in the township of Pequay, Lancaster county, and in the township of Salisbury, Chester county,both in the province of Pennsylvania. We from a due sense of duty to God, finding no part of the universe agreeable to us without a place of public worship where we might perform Divine Adoration to the Great Creator of the universe after the form and manner of the Episcopal Church of England and that for the good of our own immortal souls as well as those of our posterity. We therefore according to our

small abilities did erect in the year of our Lord 1729 a wooden frame Church of about 22 feet long and 20 feet broad upon a plot of ground containing about an acre."

The ground upon which the church was built was deeded to St. John's, Pequea, by John Miller and wife, Esther. The following is copied from the deed: "This indenture made the fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven, between John Miller of Saulsbury township, in the county of Lancaster, and Province of Pennsylvania, and Esther his wife of the one part, and the Rev. George Craig, Thomas Halliday, Esq., John Cowan, William Darlington, Thomas Dawson, John Douglass, Esq., Isaac Richardson, Thomas Douglass, members of St. John's Church, situate on a branch of Pequea in West Caln township, in the county of Chester of province aforesaid of the other part.....Now this indenture witnesses that the said John Miller and Esther, his wife, in consideration of having liberty, privilege and right of erecting and building a seat or pew in the Church aforesaid in the same manner and under the same regulations as the other pews are or may be in the same church, and of holding the same to him and his heirs, and also in the consideration of the sum of five shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania each of them hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, enfoeffed and confirmed.....all that piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in West Caln township aforesaid and on part of which the church aforesaid is erected and built, et .

"Witness, WILLIAM BROWN,
JAMES HOPKINS,"

Some of the First Members.

This ground contained about one acre and one perch. When the Church was organized the principal members were: Samuel Bishop, Thomas Dawson, Isaac Richardson, Henry Cowan, David Cowan, Archibald Little, James Douglass, Andrew Douglass, Thomas Henderson, William Stringer, William Richardson, David Verner, Richard Percival, Archibald Douglass, George Carr.

The Church being finished, it was agreed by Rev. Richard Backhouse, the Society's missionary at Chester, and the above members, that it should be called by the name of St. John's church. (Rev. Mr. Backhouse was appointed missionary at Chester Aug. 3, 1728, by S. P. G.) Mr. Backhouse attended the congregation on the first Tuesday of every month until the year 1739, when the Rev. John Blackhall entered upon the cure at the request of the congregation, and attended the same about three years. He then moving to the borough of Lancaster, Rev. Mr. Backhouse took the cure again and officiated as formerly until 1750, when he departed this life.

In 1751 Rev. George Craig came from England as the Society's itinerant missionary for the province of Pennsylvania. He attended the above Church as he had opportunity, at least eight Sundays of the year. In this year John Cowan and Robert Little were chosen wardens.

The First Vestry.

The first list we have of the members of the vestry is March 29, 1752:

MR. CRAIG, present.
JOHN BRADY,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, wardens.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS,
EDWARD DOUGLASS, sidesmen.
WILLIAM DARLINGTON,
JOHN COWAN,
DAVID COWAN,
THOMAS HALIDAY,
ISAAC RICHARDSON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
PATRICK CARRIGAN,
GEORGE BOYD,
THOMAS HENDERSON,
DANIEL McNEIL,
JOHN DOUGLASS,
THOMAS DAWSON, JR., Vestry.

The custom of sidesmen was continued until 1776 and again in 1786-1787. In 1821 Barton Henderson and Diller Baker were appointed to assist the wardens in the transactions of the ensuing year. This was the duty of sidesmen.

New Church of Stone.

In 1753, the wooden Church being decayed, it was thought advisable to erect a new church of stone, 48 by 29 feet. A subscription was opened, Martha Bezzellon heading the list of fifty-two contributors. The new building contained 24 pews, as shown in the rating September 21, 1759, the first year of ministry of Rev. Thomas Barton. It was agreed at this meeting that whoever shall refuse to pay the sum rated on his pew shall immediately relinquish it to some other. It was also agreed that persons to whom ground is allotted to build pews and have not yet built them do and shall build pews in three months from the date of this act, or else to quit all claim to said ground, and any other who shall apply and are approved by the vestry shall and may occupy said ground, provided they build in a reasonable time. The enforcing of these acts was attended with much

difficulty, and delinquents were numerous, as shown by the records. The pew money was "collected" and "collections lifted"

September 21, 1759, it was agreed in vestry that a pulpit and reading desk be built before Christmas next. A subscription was opened for this purpose, the following persons generously contributing to that "pious and useful work:" Isaac Richardson, Esq., Thomas Haliday, Esq., John Cowan, John Douglass, Thomas Henderson, Thomas Dawson, James Henderson, Abraham Dawson, Joseph Darlington, Edward Douglass, John Anderson, Andrew Litle, John Cunningham, Captain John Clark, Andrew Campbell.

Hindrance to the Work.

There appears to have been some hindrance to the work. At a meeting of the vestry December 22, 1760, it was agreed that Francis Leech and John Anderson be employed to erect a pulpit, reading desk and chancel, and to make three gates to the church yard, which they agreed to complete before the first day of May; that Matthew Henderson and Archibald Douglass, present sidesmen, furnish the carpenters with proper materials at the expense of congregation.

May 31, 1762, it was agreed in vestry that a gallery be erected at the west end of the church as soon as possible. At a meeting of vestry, April 11, 1763, an act of vestry being passed in 1762 for erecting a gallery at the west end of the church, and which act not having been put in force, it is agreed in present vestry that the gallery be immediately built. To defray the expense thereof Mr. Barton agreed to collect the money. John Douglass, Esq., and Thomas Henderson were appointed supervisors of the work. Thomas Haliday

agreed to furnish the scantling, James Clempson the nails and Isaac Darlington found the boards. The record was signed by John Douglass, Charles Johnston, W. Armstrong, James Clempson, S. Atlee.

April, 1764, it was agreed in vestry that the act of the two preceding years relating to the building of the gallery and making the gates to the grave yard be enforced.

In July, 1765, it was agreed in vestry that the gates be immediately finished, the scantling to be brought from Philadelphia by Matthew Henderson, the expense of which was to be discharged by the collections.

April, 1767, John Anderson and Samuel Atlee agreed immediately to get the gates for the church yard finished. It is comforting to note the following entry:

"July, 1767, paid Thomas Shannon, for hinges, steeples, etc., £2, s2, d0; paid George Warner, for painting gates, £0, s10, d0."

An Interesting Circumstance.

It would appear from the following interesting circumstance that the gallery was not yet built:

At a meeting of the vestry, September 5, 1768, Rev. Thomas Barton, present, it is agreed unanimously and hereby enacted that John Miller, Esq., of the county of Chester, who stands charged with having privately taken out of the vestry room of said church some timber and scantling, the property of congregation of said church and designed for a gallery therein, to the value of at least nine shillings, be bound over to answer said charge at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Chester. It is further enacted and agreed that the prosecution of said Miller for the timber and scantling, aforesaid, be

supported and carried on at the instance and on the behalf of the congregation of said church, and that Samuel Atlee, John Boyd, George Warner, Thomas Giggs, Thomas Halliday, William Armstrong, Thomas Dawson, James Clempson, Esq., Andrew Litle, Hugh McGuire, John Douglass, and Thomas McGraa, be summoned as witnesses in the case.

Copy of a paper signed and delivered to the congregation of St. John's Church, at Pequea, by John Miller, Esq.:

"Whereas, I, the subscriber, have indiscreetly and for want of due attention, some time since, taken from St. John's Church, Pequea, some seasoned scantling belonging to the congregation of that church without the consent and approbation of the members of that church or any of them, and did also very indiscreetly order some of my servants to drive and enclose my cattle by night in the burying ground of the said church while my corn was growing and near ready for reaping, for all which I am extremely sorry and am willing to make the congregation every satisfaction in my power, and pray their charitable forgiveness of my indiscretion, and trust I shall hereafter behave and act toward that church and people as becomes a Christian brother.

"(Signed.)

"JOHN MILLER.

"November 15, 1768.

"Witness present:

"James Hamilton, Whitehead Weatherby."

The congregation, inclinable to mercy and unwilling to expose the said John Miller and his family, upon the receipt of the above paper, dropped the prosecution.

April 3, 1769, a motion made that

the thanks of the congregation be returned to Hugh McGuire and Andrew Litle for their services to the church in the affair of Mr. John Miller's encroachments upon it.

April 10, 1773, it was agreed that the church be floored and the pews and the pulpit "sett firm." This appears to have had prompt attention, as seen by payments to carpenters. Samuel Atlee, who was rector's warden at this time, paid James Douglass £2, 0s., 0d. for five hundred feet of boards. While it is not to be supposed that they had paid choirs, we find this entry: "1776, paid by James Clempson to singers £0, 10s., 0d."

April 29th, 1776, the following vestrymen were elected (Rev. Thomas Barton, present). James Clempson, Thomas Douglass, Jr., wardens; Thomas Douglass, Sr., Archibald Henderson, sidesmen; Andrew Litle, James Armstrong, Matthew Henderson, Samuel Atlee, James Henderson, John Anderson, James Litle, James Douglass,Sr., Leonard Elmaker, James Douglass, Jr., John Lee, William Dawson.

The records cease with this until the year 1783, when at a "meeting of a number of St. John's, Pequea," Friday, August 15, 1783, it was unanimously chosen that James Lytle and Leonard Elmaker are to settle with James Douglass for the rent of the plantation which is past and likewise for the time to come, to further meeting. "That James Clemson is to settle with the executors of Mr. Barton for all arrearages unsettled in their hands and belonging to said Church in Pequea."

On Monday, May 17, 1784, it was unanimously agreed the Rev. Frederick Illing was chosen and appointed to be minister for the term of one

year from the 15th of April—the pew money to be paid every six months and Mr. Illing to receive the rent of the glebe lands for the year now coming.. The record was signed as follows:

James Clemson, Leonard Elmaker, wardens; Septimus Coats, John Armstrong, Thomas Douglass, John Anderson, Matthew Henderson, Andrew Lytle, Andrew Allison, James Lytle, John Douglass, Doctor, Archibald Henderson.

Rev. Illing's Pastorate.

Mr. Illing (sometimes spelled Elling) was a Lutheran minister (we can imagine our good and staunch churchmen groaning at such irregularities) and continued to serve as pastor every third Sunday at a salary of £40, until 1788. During his ministry the graveyard wall was repaired at a cost of £92. By special act of Legislature, passed November 28, 1785, Samuel J. Atlee, Thomas Douglass, James Clemsen and John Anderson, trustees, were empowered to sell the glebe land belonging to the Church. On February 15, 1786, this was put up for sale by "publick outcry," and purchased by Matthew Henderson for £1,757 3s. lawful money of the State of Pennsylvania. This sum was placed on interest that "the congregation become the better enabled to fulfill their pious and religious intentions toward the decent support and maintenance of regular ministry of the word of God, in the administration of the sacraments and the other particular duties of the said ministry."

April 16, 1787, Aaron Cowling was appointed clerk at the salary of £5 per year. James Litle was chosen trustee concerning the glebe lands in place of Samuel Atlee, deceased.

At a meeting of the vestry Saturday, December 13, 1788, the following agreement was entered into with Mr. Elisha Rigg: "That Mr. Rigg attend and perform the duties every other Sunday beginning at or upon the first day of May next at a salary of £60 yearly during the time that said vestry and congregation may think expedient to consider said minister." About this time Mr. Rigg was ordained deacon by Bishop White. We find him serving as minister in the spring of 1791.

While there appears no record of the appointing of Mr. Heath as rector, we find in 1795 and 1796 receipts signed by Levi Heath for salary. August, 1797, George Leech paid Mr. Heath £3 for preaching funeral sermon. From this time, while the vestry was yearly appointed, there is no record of a minister until the call of Rev. Joseph Clarkson in 1799. In 1797 the church was "covered," the shingles being hauled from Wilmington, 6,000 costing £45. German Davis, George Leech and Peter Elmaker, Esq., were to settle with the workmen for "covering the church and discharge what they may think may be the worth of the business." In August, 1798, a sun dial was placed in the old graveyard. In May, 1799, Thomas Douglass left £10 for making a hearse and Jacob Miller £3 and 15s. for box for hearse. A hearse-house was also erected. In March, 1823, this hearse was sold to John Engle for $5.

A Charter Obtained.

A charter was obtained April 5, 1799, the corporation consisting of Rev. Joseph Clarkson, minister; Archibald Henderson, Jr., James Dunlap, wardens; Jerman Davis, John Ander-

son, James Lytle, Matthew Henderson, Archibald Henderson, John Hopkins, Daniel Buckley, John Wilson, Leonard Elmaker, James Clemson, Christopher Griffith, James Henderson.

The vestry, consisting of fourteen members (according to Section 9), met May 20, 1799, and made the following agreement: That Rev. Joseph Clarkson engages to give his services one-third of his time to St. John's, Pequea, for £100 annually. Signed by John Hopkins, chairman. It was also agreed to pay Mr. Clarkson for the sermon preached prior to Easter Sunday, 1799. It was agreed that John Alison be employed to make a seat for the black people in a plain, substantial manner along the west end in the vacancy. Mr. Clarkson and family were brought from Wilmington at a cost for teams of £7, 10s.

Effort to Unite Three Churches.

At a vestry April 12, 1819, the following was adopted: "Whereas, to restore unanimity, peace and harmony to said church and to extend to every individual of the said Church every benefit which we ourselves enjoy and to unite the three Churches, St. John's, Christ Church and St. James', resolved, that a committee be appointed to meet similar committees from Christ Church and St. James' to take into consideration of having two clergymen, Mr. Clarkson being one of them, attached to the three churches.....Resolved, That in order to accomplish this present purposed plan Mr. Clarkson dissolves his present contract with St. John's and St. James', provided the above meets the approbation of the State Convention." The delegates to

the Convention were John Yeates, Barton Henderson and Thomas G. Henderson. The committees appointed met at Lancaster, August 15th, 1820, C. Smith acting as Chairman of the three committees.

A meeting was held at St. John's, September 16, 1820, to consider the proposals made at the Lancaster meetings: "First—They do agree to unite with them in engaging two pastors for said churches; second—$400 can be raised annually at St. John's; third—that the Bishop furnish supplies for a reasonable time, and, as it is the desire of the congregation to have preaching every other Sunday, the Rev. John Clarkson agrees to accommodate their wishes and will perform Divine Worship and preach for us once in four weeks instead of three, as heretofore.....and will accept a proportionate compensation.—Doctor Matthew Henderson, Chairman."

December 27, 1820, it was agreed that the Rev. William A. Muhlenberg be invited to preach at St. John's in the morning once every four weeks (Sunday), dating the 24th of December, at $200 per annum.

Easter Monday, April 19th, 1824, it was agreed the Rev. Samuel Bowman be and is hereby engaged another fourth of his time, having been previously engaged for one-half of his time, at the rate of $800 per year. He resigned in 1827.

The 17th of February, 1828, the Rev. J. B. Clemson, of Harrisburg, was called and entered on his duties in April, giving one-half of his time, and Rev. Mr. Clarkson one-eighth of his time. At the time of Mr. Clarkson's death (1830) it was recorded—the pulpit, desk and table be shrouded in black for one year. In 1830 the whole interior wood work was

"torn out and renewed in very handsome and convenient style." Rew. Mr. Clemson resigned in 1830, and Rev. Richard Morgan entered upon his duties as rector April 1st, 1831, for half his time. He resigned August, 1834. In 1835 Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan became rector, giving one-half his time.

January 29, 1838, it was resolved to build a new church of brick, 65x40 feet. This is the present building, but of stone.

Old Pew Holders.

Those holding pews in the old church when it was torn down were:

Abner, William and George Ubil, James, William and Lightner Henderson, Thomas and Thomas G. Henderson, John McNeil, Diller and Mary Perree, Amos and Elizabeth Henderson, Jarvis Mott, Frederick D. Baker, George Buckley, John Yeates, John, Barton and Amos Henderson, Margaret Henix, James Gibbs, Robert Baldwin, John D. Wilson, Samuel Jones, Davis Clemson, Miss Cowan, Margaret Piersol, John Henderson, Jacob Keisor, John Ubil, Samuel Martin, James Boyd, William Gibbs, Rudolph Feister.

The clergy who have officiated since the resignation of Mr. Buchanan, in 1845, are:

Rev. Henry Tullidge, of Erie, 1846; resigned 1856, and was succeeded by Rev. E. P. Wright. (The venerable E. Purdon Wright is living in Wisconsin, and until a few months ago was chaplain of the National Home, Wisconsin.) Mr. Wright resigned in May, 1856, and Rev. W G. Hawkins served as rector, but resigned November 21, 1858. (Mr. Hawkins is living at Paonia, Colorado.) Rev. George G. Hepburn was rector until January 27, 1861. Henry R. Smith accepted a

call in 1861. The Rev. Henry Purdon assisted the first year, but in 1862 went to Titusville, Pa. Mr. Smith was deacon, but never advanced to the priesthood, and served St. John's until 1872. Rev. Dr. Isaac Martin supplied the church for some months. April, 1874,Rev. C. B. Mee was called, but resigned the following year. He is now in New York State. April 17, 1875, Rev. Dr. Tullidge was again called to the rectorship, but resigned in 1882. Charles Wesley Geiger (deacon) officiated one year. He was deposed from the ministry by Bishop Stevens. In 1885 Rev. S. K. Boyer became rector, and continued until May, 1904. (Mr. Boyer resides in Germantown, Pa.) Rev. Francis McFetrich became rector June, 1904, and resigned May, 1907, to become assistant at St. Simeon's Church, Philadelphia. (Mr. McFetrich was formally received into the Church of Rome September 15th, 1908.) Rev. H. Q. Miller, the present rector, was called May 7th, 1908.

During the time of Mr. Smith's ministry a mission was established in Parkesburg, Chester county, and known as Grace Church, and continued until about 1875. In May, 1890, Mr. Boyer, rector of St. John's, opened services at Parkesburg, and there is now a fine church building. It is called Ascension Mission.

Present Church Edifice.

The present church edifice of St. John's, erected in 1838,has undergone several changes in the interior. About 1850 a pipe organ (still in use) was placed in the church at a cost of $600, collected from the congregation. Formerly the "pulpit end" of the church was "decorated" on either side of the chancel by tablets, enclosing a blue shield, containing the fol-

lowing in gold letters: "I am the Way, the Truth and the Life," upon one, and "No man cometh unto the Father except by me" upon the other. Directly above the pulpit was painted a broken cloud, and, as a recent writer describes it: "The rays of Heaven fall across the head of a meek and lowly-looking lamb reclining on the bank of the cloud and holding between its forelegs a cross." Above in letters of gold is inscribed "Behold the Lamb of God!" A few years ago this "Agnus Dei" was obliterated. A large gallery and vestibule extended across the rear end of the church,and contained the choir loft.

A Relic of 1766.

The church has in its possession a pewter Communion service, a sacred relic, bearing the date 1766. In 1871 a walnut Communion table was placed as a memorial to Frederick D. Baker. This serves as an altar. In 1904 a brass altar cross and vases were given as a memorial to Robert and Harriet DeH. Baldwin.

In 1908 a handsome pulpit Bible, memorial to John and Mary McNeil, was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Reese Himes.

In the fall of 1907 the whole interior of the church was torn out, the galleries and vestibule removed, the box pews, with doors, replaced by modern pews; the organ placed in the chancel end of the church, and galleries erected on either side of the chancel; the tablets necessarily covered, and a chancel window put in.

The interest is not centered in the present building, but the surroundings—the noble, old forest trees, oak and hickory, standing mute witnesses of the past, each year adding new dignity and grandeur; giants they are, but one by one becoming a victim to

the hand of the spoiler, and in the interesting old burying-ground, a hallowed spot, where we find on the tombs the names of many of those associated with the early history of the parish—Boyd, Douglass, Richardson, Cowan, Lytle, Henderson, Bezellon, Hopkins, Carrigan, Davis, Ellmaker, Piersol, Leech, Anderson, Clemson, Rutter, Skiles, Wilson, McNeil, Haliday, Darlington, &c. Only a very few bearing the above names are now identified with the parish.

A verbatim type-written copy of the church records, from 1729 to 1800 inclusive, together with extracts of important entries after that date, with photographic reproductions of folios 1, 36, 73, 171 and views of the church as it was in 1891, have been deposited among the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by Julius F. Sachse.

THE LAFAYETTE BANQUET IN LANCASTER

Through the kindness of President Steinman, the principal facts of the following short article came into my hands, which enables me to give the following account to the Society. These facts have come to light through the private papers of Mr. E. P. Brinton.

General Lafayette, the staunch friend of America during the Revolutionary War, paid a visit to Lancaster in 1825. The facts relating to his visit are set forth at large in the Century Number of the Lancaster Intelligencer of March 9, 1895, on pages 16 and 17.

He reached America in August, 1824, but about a year went by before he honored our city. He was expected here in the Fall of 1824, and again in the Winter of 1824-5; but in February, 1825, he wrote from Washington that he regretted he could not have taken in Lancaster in his late visit to Harrisburg, to which place he went as guest of the General Assembly. But July 26, the good news was announced in the Intelligencer that he would shortly be in Lancaster. A line of parade was arranged, the farmers met at Bachman's Inn to join the parade—the merchants closed their stores and joined in also. The local military companies received orders from Major General Hibshman to be the escort to bring the guest from the Chester county line to the review,

fixed two miles east of Lancaster, and thence to Slaymaker's Hotel, and the City Volunteers joined in. Lafayette was scheduled to arrive at noon on Wednesday, July 27, and on the 26th three elegant barouches—each with four fine horses—left Lancaster to go to Chester county and meet him. On the morning of the 27th, about fourteen miles west of West Chester, he and his party were transferred from the Chester county to the Lancaster county carriages. One coach had four dapple grays, one four bays and one four white horses.

They met a great concourse of troops at Mount Vernon, on the Lancaster county line. After salute, General Porter made a complimentary speech to the guest, which was eloquently replied to by Lafayette. They then proceeded westward. He next alighted and met a crowd of ladies and gentlemen at Paradise. At 3:40 they arrived at Grove's field,two miles east of Lancaster. Here was a tremendous crowd of soldiers and civilians. The monster parade formed, and at 5:30 they triumphantly entered Lancaster city. At seven o'clock the parade ended at Slaymaker's Hotel, in Lancaster. Here was a general reception, a speech by Mayor Lightner and a response by Lafayette. At eight o'clock the party of guests and the leaders in the management of the affair sat down to an elegant dinner furnished by Mr. Slaymaker. This was Wednesday, the 27th of July. Thursday morning the clergy called and paid their respects. At eleven o'clock Lafayette visited the Lancastrian schools, where he met 320 boys and girls, the boys decorated with blue sashes and each with a bunch of laurel, and the girls in white, with pink sashes, each having

a beautiful bouquet of flowers. There were many banners and transparencies and much stirring music, and Lafayette was almost overcome with emotion.

At four o'clock the General and suite were escorted to the upper room of the Court House, where about one hundred principal men sat down to a sumptuous dinner, furnished by Mr. John Stehman.

The price per plate was $5, and the following persons sat down to the feast:

Adam Reigart, Walter Franklin, George B. Porter, George Mayer, Jasper Slaymaker, Andrew B. Kauffman, Thomas Jefferies, Thomas Wentz, George Louis Mayer, W. B. Ross, John Myer, Josh. Ogilby, Samuel Humes, Jr., Michael Graeff, John R. Montgomery, P. Wager Reigart, Christian Burg, Edward Coleman, Henry Keffer, J. Kauffman, Evan R. Evans, Edward Clarke, James Humes, John Reynolds, Cyrus S. Jacobs, B. Champneys, C. Hager, C. Bachman, Nathaniel W. Sample, Jr., Wm. Montgomery, Geo. H. Krug, S. D. Orrick, John L. Atlee, Nathaniel Lightner, James Hopkins, Robert Evans, William Norris, Robert Russell, Cyrus Jacobs, George Musser, John Getz, Hugh Maxwell, Milton C. Rogers, Henry Carpenter, Jacob Long, John Miller, Abm. Carpenter, Henry Rogers, Henry Eicholtz, Jacob Slough, Samuel O. Jacobs, William Jenkins, W. Hopkins, E. C. Reigart, General Jacob Hibshman, Joseph Jefferies, John Yeates, Jacob Neff, Jr., Francis Kendig, John Forrey, Jr., James Coleman, William Coleman, Edward Davies, Thos. G. Henderson, Benjamin Ober, Samuel Duffield, Sol. Heise, John B. Ives, Simeon Genford, Samuel N. Gray, Charles Perot, Henry D. Secker, James Evans, Sylvester

Welsh, R. W. Houston, Alderman Moore, F. A. Muhlenberg, E. H. Brien, Dan. Graeff, Solomon Foster, W. Forman, John Humes, Patton Ross,Henry A. Carpenter, Samuel C. Slaymaker, John Longenecker, Henry Bear, Robert Elliott,Benjamin Bear, John Lightner, George Hambright, John Hoover, John Huber, Henry M. Reigart, Geo. W. Jacobs and Samuel Fahnestock—97 persons.

The account rendered by John Stehman of the viands and supplies for the dinner was:

Seven geese, $3.50; 6 pairs ducks, $2.25; 8 chickens, $1; beets, $1; spices, $1.50; potatoes, $1; 8 tongues, $2; 3 hams, $4.50; 30 pounds of fish, $1.04; 1 bushel apples, $1.50; 1 lump of sugar $2; liquors for kitchen use, $2; bread, $4.50; wood, $2; carrots, $.40; beans, $1; cabbage, $1.44; 30 pounds butter, $7.50; squashes, $.50; cash for lemons, $3.75; cash for beef, $17.75; cash paid Mr. Shumard for sundries, $10.99; cash paid H. Keffer, $3.40; cash paid cook, $3; 8 pints brandy, $4; 7 half-pints gin, $1.75; 7 half-pints old Whiskey, $1.75; cash paid Mr. Slaymaker for broken ware, $1.87½; cash paid to servants, $14; cash paid Chas. Butler and wife, $6; cash paid John Myer, $1.30; broken plates, $1.50; half box segars, $8.50; 2 dozen young pigeons, $1.50; 16 drinks per Geo. L. Myer, $.96; 1 bowl Porter Sangree, by order of H. Keffer, $.25; 6 dinners for children in Court House, $1.12½; 1 bottle porter, $.25; 1 bowl porter Sangree, $.25; 2 gills wine, $.25; 1 bottle porter Sangree, $.25; 1 gill Libson wine, $.06; 6 dinners for children, $1.69; ½ gill brandy, $.06; 1 bottle porter Sangree, $.25; 1 gill Libson wine, $.06; 1 bottle porter, $.25; 5

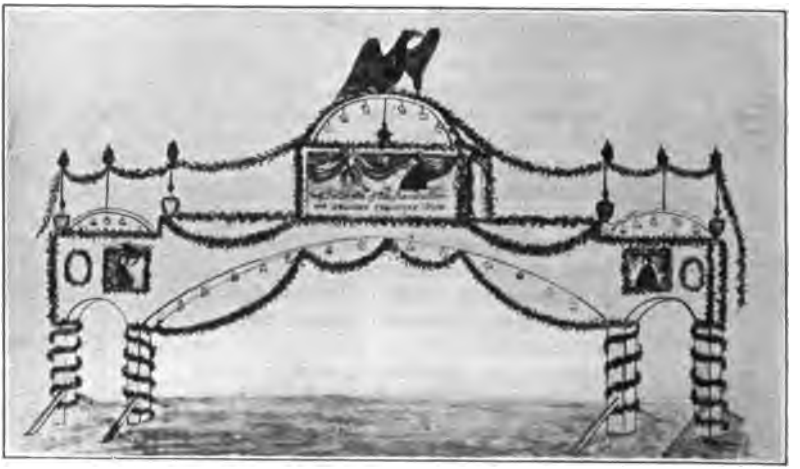
dozen 2-12 bottles wine (1813) $83.08; 4 dozen Champaigne, $64; 2½ dozen Clarret, $15; sundries from Philadelphia, $6.11; cheese, $5; glass stand broken, $2; and 2 silver teaspoons last, $2, a total of $305.59. Stehman was also allowed $100 for his services as caterer. The Mayor presided at this meal and the whole company was agreeable.

After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were responded to, or rather were drunk:

"General Lafayette, our Friend and Benefactor, connected with Two Worlds, and Two Generations—Through Him the Spark of Liberty was Conducted from the New World to the Old." Upon delivery of this the General rose, and, after expressing acknowledgments, gave "The City and County of Lancaster."

The others were: "American Independence—A full and heaped measure of gratitude for the merits and services of all who contributed to its establishment;" "The Memory of George Washington;" "The President of the United States;" "The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;" "The Principles of the Patriot, who Opposes the Tyranny of the Despot and the Intrigues of the Demagogue, and Supports the Authority and the Privileges of the People;" "Constitutional Governments;" "Whigs and Whig Principles, All the World Over;" "The People of the New World;" "Our Fair Country Women."

"Woman—the happiest pledge of
Heaven's good will—
Woman—the perfect picture of its
skill—
Woman—who all our noblest thoughts
employs—
Woman—the center of all earthly
joys."



AN ARCH ERECTED BY THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF WEST KING STREET, LANCASTER, IN HONOR OF THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL G. M. LA FAYETTE WHO VISITED THIS TOWN, JULY 27, 1825.

Lafayette, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Davies and Mr. Forry also made short speeches. Lafayette on "The Memory of My Light Infantry Friend and Companion in Arms, the Good and Gallant General Hand," and also on "The Dignity of Man as it is Understood and Practiced in the United States." Montgomery on "The Memory of Alexander Hamilton;" Davies on "The County and City of Lancaster, May They Continue to Prosper and Improve;" Forry, on "The Memory of William Penn."

The report states that the General retired about 8 o'clock, and visited some of his friends.

He visited a party given to the ladies in Masonic Hall, in order that the noble mothers and fair daughters of Lancaster might also meet the "Nation's Guest." At about 10 o'clock he retired to bed.

As it was known he intended to leave town early next morning, the whole town was early astir; at 6 o'clock the three coaches and four drove up to Slaymaker's, his hotel; he presently appeared; the military marched up and saluted him; he ascended to his coach and was escorted out of town by the battalion and a great concourse of people. Our committee accompanied him to the Maryland State line, where a company of Baltimoreans took charge of him.

While he was here the town of Lancaster was finely decorated. In each of the four streets leading to the Court House in Centre Square, was a beautiful arch with appropriate inscriptions; and at night these arches, together with the houses, were brilliantly illuminated.

We are fortunate in having one of the invitations to the ball given in

the Masonic Hall, which I have referred to above. It is in the shape of a card four and one-half inches by six inches of heavy white material. The engraving upon it is in sepia, that is a deep cinnamon color. It is worded as follows:

At the top, in large embellished script, the words, "Lafayette Ball," and underneath it and a little to the left of the center is a representation of the Goddess of Liberty, and to the left of this the American Eagle, defiant. And to the left of the eagle a ship full sail. Just to the right of the center of the card is the Goddess of Plenty seated with the cornucopiae; and to the right of this four Cherubs dancing in glee. In the center of these various pictures is the portrait of Lafayette in an oval frame, which both of the Goddesses are supporting.

Underneath the picture there is the following:

"The honor of Mrs. Russel's company is requested. Lancaster, July, 1825. John Reynolds, George Porter, George Louis Mayer, Hager Reigart, John F. Steinman, Fred. Hambright, Samuel Humes, Jr., Cyrus P. Jacobs, Robert Moderwell and Evan R. Evans."

We also have a badge which was apparently worn by the committee to welcome the guest, which is seven inches long, two and a-half inches wide in the form of a strip of velvet ribbon cut to a point each end, bound by a light pale blue binding. The badge itself seems to have been originally a cream color and has a rich velvety appearance. The legend upon it is, "Welcome," underneath which there is a flying eagle having in his bill branches of laurel. Underneath this is the word "'Lafayette," under which is a representation of the

bust of the General in a decorated frame, at the base of which are cannon and flags. And below this is the legend, "Liberty or Death, '76." The lettering and painting on the badge is a deep, rich brown, and some of the other decorations are in colors. These are both the property of the Society.

MINUTES OF JUNE MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., June 4, 1909.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its last meeting before the summer adjournment this (Friday) evening in the Smith free library building. President Steinman presided and there was a good attendance of the members.

Librarian Steigerwalt reported the following publications and donations received since the last meeting: Catalogue of North American Plants, north of Mexico, by A. A. Heller; local post cards, by D. B. Landis; copies of the Philadelphia Press, January 22, 1867. Lancaster Intelligencer, May 18, 1869, and the Philadelphia Sunday Press, July 3, 1881, by Mr. Franklin; monthly bulletin Carnegie Library, Pittsburg; bulletin Grand Rapids Public Library; bulletin New York Public Library; "Pennsylvania German" for May, 1909; bulletin New York State Museum; transactions Historical Society of Berks county; papers read before the Frankford Historical Society; current numbers of German-American annals; programme of Lake Champlain tercentenary, July 4-10; old stone sink found in rear of building demolished on East Orange street to provide site for traction building, by Joseph P. Breneman.

A vote of thanks was extended to the donors.

The name of William Kneezel, of this city, was presented for membership, and Hon. A. B. Hassler, Mrs. J. H. Rathfon, Frank S. Barr and Walter

P. Boardman were elected members.

In the matter of the annual outing of the society a motion was adopted that A. K. Hostetter be added to the committee and be made chairman. The committee met after the session of the society and decided that the society should make a "pilgrimage" to Lititz, the date selected being Thursday, June 17. Details or the outing will be announced later.

The two vacancies in the Executive Committee were filled by the election of L. B. Herr and John L. Summy.

Two papers were presented to the society and read by their authors. The first was by Miss Edith L. Baldwin, who had for her subject, "A Sketch of Old St. John's, Pequea." It was most entertaining, and threw some new light on the history of one of the oldest ecclesiastical organizations in the county. The paper was followed by an interesting discussion.

The next paper was by S. R. Weaver,Esq., and detailed the visit of Gen. Lafayette to Lancaster in July, 1825, including an account of the banquet tendered the distinguished visitor by the citizens.

The thanks of the society were tendered to Miss Baldwin and Mr. Weaver and the session adjourned.

THE SOCIETY'S OUTING

The members of the Lancaster County Historical Society held their annual outing June 17, Lititz and its famous springs being the objective point of the historians. About twenty-five members braved the rather unpleasant weather conditions and left the city on the one o'clock car. They were met at the entrance to the springs grounds by Mr. C. A. Burrowes, a member of the society, and other Lititz people, and after receiving a cordial welcome the visitors inspected the beautiful grounds. An informal meeting was held, when the historians accepted the invitation of Mr. A. R. Beck to visit the archives room of the Moravian Church. Here the visitors spent considerable time examining the early church records, Washington's letters, old diaries and many other things that were of rare interest. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Beck for his courtesy.

The historians then enjoyed a poem which had been prepared for the occasion by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson. It was as follows:

With her soft,sweet air, and her balmy days,
And the birds with their joyous and tuneful lays,
With her red rose wreath, and her garb of green,
Lo! of all the months is fair June the queen!
So in this day of hers—so calm—so bright,
With its cloudless sky and its clear sunlight,
We have cast for awhile all care away
And are gathered here for an hour of play.
For we, who seek 'midst the tales of yore
The treasures hid in their ancient lore,

Who find in the Past's old dusty page
The stories hidden from age to age—
Have come together just to be jolly,
And visit Lititz by way of the trolley.
We shall wander where in the rippling stream
The speckled trout and the sunbeams gleam.
We shall see the spire, whence, Easter morn,
The chime of bells on the breeze is borne.
We shall stand where, under the verdant sod,
The sleepers lie, in the Rest of God!
We shall view the halls where the Sisters tended
The wounded men who the land defended.
We shall listen to speeches, bright and witty,
And nibble at pretzels made in this city.
Perhaps a streichler, and coffee clear,
May round out the measure of our good cheer.
One thing is certain and sure as fate!
Each member will empty his well-filled plate.
But enough of this nonsense and halting rhyme!
Historians all! may you have a good time!

The old Moravian Church was the next place visited, where some time was spent in examining the century-old tombstones. The Mary Dixon Memorial Chapel and the Linden Hall Seminary buildings were also visited, and then came the call to dinner. This was served at the Springs Hotel, and it was a merry party which gathered about the table.

Following the feast, the members listened to the reading of a paper by Rev. George Israel Browne, on "Old Donegal Church," which had been prepared and read by A. J. Cassanova, of Washington, D. C., at the reunion held on Wednesday at Donegal. Miss Margaret Potts favored the assemblage with several vocal solos very finely rendered, and Mr. C. A. Burrowes also participated in the impromptu programme by singing a song popular about half a century ago.

In general discussion of historic

matters which followed, Rev. Browne made the suggestion that the society take steps to suitably mark the historic places and buildings in the city and county. The suggestion was favorably received, and it will be acted upon at the next meeting of the society in September.

After some time spent in social intercourse at the hotel, the historians returned to Lancaster.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SEPTEMBER 3, 1909.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."



THE CHESTNUT LEVEL ACADEMY.

MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XIII. NO. 7.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1909.

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CHESTNUT LEVEL ACADEMY

Chestnut Level was recognized as the head centre of Presbyterianism in lower Lancaster county back in the 30's, 40's and 50's. In this village stood one of the largest Presbyterian church edifices within the bounds of Donegal (now Wesminster) Presbytery, the church having a membership exceeded by no other country church in the Presbytery.

To the north and the south, the east, and to the west, of this village, resided a sturdy people, of Scotch-Irish descent, who had long since passed the period of land-getting and had also passed the period of land-sub-division, when it was no longer practicable nor profitable to make further sub-divisions, and were well on in the period when, in lieu of a fractional part of the paternal tract, a mental equivalent had to be provided, and skirting these, on the south and west, was another sturdy people, the Quakers, who had also passed through these various periods in like manner with the Presbyterians, all being friends of education, yet, up to 1852, no effort had been made to establish a permanent institution of learning in this large, wealthy and intelligent community.

Originator of Academy.

It is a well-established fact that the idea of erecting an academy at this place originated with Dr. George Junkin, president of Lafayette College, who on one occasion visited the Rev. L. C. Rutter, then pastor of the

church, and interested that great divine in the project, who called into council with him the leaders of the church and community, and the result was the formation of a corporation under the name, or title, of "The Chestnut Level Academy."

Among the stockholders are found the names of such noted families as Shippen, Morrison, Watson, McConkey, McCollough, Evans, Clark, Grider, Maxwell, Long, Ralston, Gardiner, Barnes,Collins, Eckman, McPherson, Boyd, Brown, Steel, Harner,Reed, Irwin, Hutton, Russell, Gibson, Penny, Parke, Black, Neiper, Deaver, Ritchie, Crawford, Showalter, McCreary, Ewing, Housekeeper, Pennock, Hopkins, Caldwell, King, Ankrim, Reynolds, McCrabb, Williamson, Stevenson, Scott, Rodgers, Kirk, in all one hundred and six, showing that the proposition met with a hearty response.

Lancaster city gave her assistance through James Buchanan, Thaddeus Stevens, David Bair Lane and nephews, Isaac E. Heister, Thos E. Franklin, A. C. Locher, Geo. M. Steinman, George Mayor, Reah Frazer and Jesse Landis, all of whom were stockholders. A few, instead of taking stock, donated money, and among these we find the names of Lovett, Gregg, Hess Alles, Worrell, Wright, and others of less prominence.

P. W. Housekeeper, a large landowner and resident of the village, donated the land, one acre, and was also the largest stockholder. Other large holders of stock were George Morrison, W. W. Watson, L. C. Rutter, Sanders McCollough, George Evans, Thomas A. Clark, M. R. Grider,Wm. C. Clark, James McConkey, Wm. T. Boyd, James M. Steele, John McSparran, John N. Russel, James and Wm. Penny, Joseph Showalter,

Samuel R. Boyd and James M. Hopkins.

First Meeting of Stockholders.

The first meeting of stockholders was held April 24, 1852, at which time a charter for the proposed corporation, which had been prepared beforehand, was submitted and adopted, and, later, forwarded to the Legislature, then in session at Harrisburg, for approval; but, owing to an early adjournment of that body, the matter was not acted upon.

In June of that year an application for a charter was made to the Common Pleas Court of this county, and a copy of the proposed charter filed, and on August 23, 1852, the Court issued a decree granting the charter, all of which may be found on record in the Recorder's office. In the charter P. W. Housekeeper, L. C. Rutter, John McSparran, John Long (Conowingo) and James M. Steele were named as trustees. On June 12, 1852, a joint meeting of stockholders and trustees-elect was held, and it was resolved to have the proposed academy building erected by contract, and the trustees were authorized to prepare specifications and receive bids for the erection of the same.

Contract For Building.

On September 4, 1852, the trustees held their first official meeting and organized by electing P. W. Housekeeper, President; L. C. Rutter, Secretary, and John McSparran, Treasurer. At this meeting the bids for the erection of the Academy were opened, and James Cain, a resident of Fairfield, a nearby village, was found to be the lowest bidder, and a contract was entered into with him for the erection of the building, for the sum of $2,350, this being the amount of his bid. The specifications

called for a brick building, 30x40 feet, basement story to be seven feet in the clear, and first and second stories to be nine feet in the clear, to be covered by slate and surmounted by a belfy. Mr. John C. Boyd, of Allston, York county, who was one of the carpenters, informed the writer recently that the erection of the building began about October 1, 1852, and it was finished in the early part of 1853. Mr. Samuel Rodgers, an old resident of Chestnut Level, substantiates Mr. Boyd's statement, for he distinctly remembers that on New Year's Day, 1853, the carpenters were putting up the rafters. The writer mentions this merely to establish the time when the building was erected, namely, in the latter part of 1852 and the early part of 1853, as there has been some doubt as to whether 1852 or 1853 was the correct date.

J. Ross Ramsey First Principal.

A great majority of the stockholders were Presbyterians, and the Board of Trustees being of that faith, and denominational lines being pretty closely drawn in those days, it may be taken as a foregone conclusion that in seeking a suitable head for the institution preference would be given to one of the Presbyterian faith. J. Ross Ramsey,born in Harford county, Md., but reared in southern York county, a young Presbyterian minister, a graduate of Jefferson College in the class of 1846, and of Princeton Seminary in the class of 1849, who had been laboring as an evangelistic missionary at Kowetah mission, in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, but who had returned to his Pennsylvania home on account of the ill-health of his family, was chosen as the first principal, and continued in that capacity until the autumn of

1855, when he resigned to resume his missionary labors. Rev. Ramsey is still living, residing at Bridgeton, N. J., having passed his eighty-seventh year. Rev. Ramsey's resignation was so unexpected, and tendered so late in the season, that the trustees were unable to find a successor in time to open the fall and winter term, and the school remained closed until the spring of 1856.

The Academy Leased.

Prof. James T. Doran, then principal of Hopewell Academy, Chester county, appeared before a joint meeting of the trustees and stockholders, December 12, 1855, and made certain propositions, which were favorably acted upon. The minute bearing upon this is as follows: "Mr. Doran, now principal of Hopewell Academy,Chester county, Pa., submitted proposals to take the academy for a term of years, paying 6 per cent. upon the cost of erecting a suitable boarding-house, together with other expenses incidental for repairs, etc., etc." At this meeting Thomas A. Clark and John McSparran were appointed a committee to secure a loan for the purpose of erecting a boarding-house,and to report at a joint meeting to be held December 22, 1855. This committee reported unfavorably, whereupon Sanders McCollough, one of the stockholders, being present, proffered a sufficient loan, to be secured by mortgage on the real estate of the corporation.

On January 5, 1856, a contract was made with John C. Walton for the erection of the boarding-house, for the sum of $3,850, to be completed by the 15th of May following, "if practicable." These last two words, "if practicable," were inserted in the contract at the instance of Mr. Walton,

and proved to be a damaging concession on the part of the trustees and a convenient loophole for Mr. Walton, as will be learned further on.

Trouble Over Boarding-House.

May 15 came and went, and the building was nowhere near completion. An extension of two months was granted, with notice to Mr. Walton "that if not completed at that date, the board would expect, and require, a deduction for delay on the work." July 15 came, and the house was not completed. Following this date, the trustees may have had informal meetings and held interviews with Mr. Walton, and just what transpired meantime is not recorded, but on October 14 a regular meeting was held. The following is the entire minute of that date: "October 14, 1856, trustees met and received a report from the building committee, as far as completed. John McSparran and James M. Steele were appointed a committee to settle with Walton, contractor, for erecting the boarding-house."

The report of the committee, so far as the completion of the building was concerned, seems to have been very indefinite, though perhaps entirely satisfactory to the board, though old residents of Chestnut Level say that the building was nearly finished at that date, and that the trustees desired to settle with Mr. Walton and close the contract, so that they could finish the building at as early a date as possible, in order to give the lessees possession. The committee,having endeavored to settle with Mr. Walton, in accordance with the notice served on him respecting the deduction the board would expect and require for delay in the work, failed to make a settlement.

Prof. Doran, on taking hold of the school, or soon after, associated himself with Henry W. Sherer in its management. The lease, which was not signed until May 2, 1857, was signed by Doran & Sherer, and ran four and one-half years from April 1, 1857.

The contractor having failed to complete the boarding-house, according to contract, Prof. Doran and family were compelled to occupy a part of a house in the village then owned by P. W. Housekeeper (and which is still standing) during the spring and summer and early fall of 1856, and were able to furnish board for a small number of the students, while others boarded with other families in the village, and some with friends living near by, but in order to secure sufficient sleeping quarters the upper room of the Academy was, for the time being, fitted up as a dormitory, and some of the male students were thus accommodated with sleeping quarters, and, in lieu of this, the church session house was used for the primary department, and the academic department moved to the first floor.

A large number of new students were registered for the fall and winter term, and the question of both board and sleeping apartments became quite serious,and something had to be done. The boarding-house, unfinished and still in possession of the contractor, who refused to surrender possession until his claim was satisfied, placed the trustees and the principal in a rather unpleasant predicament.

A Secret Divulged.

The fact has been kept a secret all these years, but an old resident of Chestnut Level permitted the writer to become the custodian of the secret

as to how the trustees got possession of the boarding-house, in spite of Mr. Walton, and it is now intrusted to the care of the Lancaster County Historical Society, although the writer is under obligations to mention no names in connection therewith. The story is as follows: One day, while the carpenters were at work,the wife of one of the trustees, unknown to her husband, or any member of the board, by some strategic move on her part, obtained the keys to the building, and after the workmen went home, compelled to leave the doors unlocked, having no keys wherewith to lock them, she locked every door, and barred every window, and turned the keys over to the trustees, who immediately took possession, and soon Prof. Doran and family and students and assistant teachers were comfortably quartered in the new and commodious boarding-house.

Trouble Gets Into Court.

Possession in this case did not prove to be "nine points in the law" to the trustees. Mr. Walton refused to settle on the terms offered by the trustees, and, a large sum being due him, he felt compelled to resort to the law, and accordingly, on November 27 following, he entered a mechanics' lien against the building for the sum of $1,980.50. December 4, 1856, James Barnett and John Kennedy, trading as Barnett & Kennedy, dealers in lumber, who had furnished Walton with a large amount of lumber, also filed a furnisher's lien against the building for $509.20. On December 16, 1856, Walton obtained a rule of Court to have arbitrators appointed before whom the suit should be tried, and on January 2, 1857, the parties with their attorneys, W. W. Brown for Walton, and Jesse Landis

for the trustees, met in the Court House to agree upon three persons for arbitrators. Joseph Ballance, a prominent Friend of Little Britain township; Joseph Penrose, a prominent Friend of Liberty Square, and David Gockley, known as the "Plowman," of Lancaster city, were chosen.

Unpleasant Ordeal Ended.

The arbitration was held January 20, 1857, in the Court House. February 4 the arbitrators filed their report, finding for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,927.49, with costs of suit. February 19 L. C. Rutter, president of the board, entered an appeal, with Robert Henry Long, founder of Liberty Square, as bail in the sum of $150. The case was set for the April term of Common Pleas, but meantime a settlement was made, and on April 21 John McSparran, one of the board, withdrew the appeal, and Mr. Walton entered satisfaction of the lien, and thus, to the relief of the board, the stockholders and the friends of the school, the unpleasant ordeal was at an end.

Some of the older people in and around Chestnut Level, who were familiar with the case, say that the whole thing hinged on the two words, "if practicable," in the contract, which seems to have operated in Mr. Walton's favor.

Season of Prosperity Follows.

Under the management of Messrs. Doran and Sherer the school enjoyed its largest patronage, having as high as 120 students enrolled, and was a school of the highest grade of its kind. The curriculum included languages, Latin, Greek and English, mathematics, history, United States and English; botany, physiology, penmanship, drawing, music, vocal and instrumental. The following were as-

sistant teachers: William Chandler, of New Jersey, but now residing in Chestnut Level; Jacob P. Brown, New London, Pa.; Mrs. Emily Peabody Burke, of New Hampshire; Miss Eliza McIntyre, of Oxford; Theodore Chaffee and Edward Chaffee, of Philadelphia; Miss Helen Rutherford, of Oxford, Pa., Miss Mary Miller.

Among the students were young men and women from Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, and from different counties of this State. In trying to bring the academy up to the highest grade of efficiency the management seems to have miscalculated the financial side, and Messrs. Doran and Sherer were compelled to surrender their lease, after occupying property about two and a-half years. Prof. Doran died July 13, 1890, at Malvern, Pa.

A New Principal Elected.

In the autumn of 1858, Mr. John B. Sahler, of Chester county, became the principal. The financial embarrassment of his predecessors seems to have had an ill-effect on the school, as its patronage fell off considerably, and Mr. Sahler's school, although large, was not up to that of Prof. Doran in point of numbers, but the instruction given seems to have been quite thorough and satisfactory. Mr. Sahler remained at its head until the spring of 1861. Mr. Sahler procured as his assistants Mr. James P. Boyd, a young man fresh from Lafayette, a native of lower Lancaster county,born and reared near Fairfield; Mr. Jacob B. Lewis, of Downingtown; Miss Helen Rutherford, of Oxford, Pa.; Miss Harriet Sahler, Mr. Henry Slothoff, Flemington, N. J. Mr. Sahler died in West Chester, Pa., February 8, 1906.

The above covers the rise of Chest-

nut Level Academy to the zenith of its glory, as well as a few years of its decline. Its rise was rapid; its decline was slow, but, nevertheless, sure.

Financial Condition Unsatisfactory.

The condition of the corporation's exchequer was never satisfactory,and, whilst the trustees never hoped to earn large dividends for the stockholders, and neither did the stockholders expect it of them, yet we can hardly imagine how the downward trend of the finances could be looked upon with indifference by those who were financially interested. The embarrassment of Messrs. Doran and Sherer brought no small loss to the trustees and came at a most inopportune time, when funds were needed to pay for various improvements,such as fencing, stabling, etc., which had been put on the property, together with interest, fire insurance, taxes, etc. The trustees were, therefore, compelled to borrow money from time to time, until their mortgage indebtedness on January 1, 1859, was almost $5,000.

Proposition to Sell School.

As early as August, 1858, a meeting of stockholders was called "to take into consideration the affairs of the Academy generally" and so unpromising was the future outlook that a resolution was passed authorizing the trustees to sell the property either at public or private sale. To this resolution there was but one dissenting vote, that of P. W. Housekeeper, who requested that his vote be recorded on the minutes, which was done.

The charter of incorporation required the corporation to establish a seal, but this had been neglected until about the beginning of 1859, when,

by resolution, the trustees adopted a form which was simply a scroll or flourish of a pen surrounding the words, "The Chestnut Level Academy."

Soon after the formation of the corporation, and as the stock was paid for, each stockholder received a receipt for the same, but it was not for some time that regular stock certificates were issued. These certificates were quite unique in appearance, and on their face bore a cut of the buildings and grounds, with a four-horse stagecoach passing by at breakneck speed. Mr. George Steinman, of Lancaster city, has in his possession the certificate issued to his father, the late George M. Steinman. but the writer is inclined to believe that of the one hundred and six certificates issued Mr.Steinman possesses the only one known to exist.

Sheriff Sells Property.

At a meeting of the trustees held April 6, 1859, the president laid before the board a paper served by the Sheriff of the county, citing the board to appear at the April term of Court to show cause why execution should not issue against the corporation. It is, perhaps,unnecessary to trace the proceedings in this matter as they are on record in the various offices of the Court; suffice it to say that on August 5, 1859, B. I. Rowe, Sheriff of Lancaster county, sold the property to Sanders McCollough, the mortgagee, for $3,200, and on August 15, 1859, gave Mr McCollough a deed for the same, and since that date the Chestnut Level Academy as a corporation ceased to exist.

Prof. Rawlins Takes Charge.

Returning again to the consideration of the school, we find that Mr

Sahler, having severed his connection with the school, Mr. McCollough the new owner, leased the property to James Morgan Rawlins, a nephew of John Rawlins, the founder of Rawlinsville, this county, a Lafayette man of the class of 1855, born and reared near Buck, this county, a place made famous and indeed somewhat notorious by "Observed and Noted" in the Lancaster Examiner. Prof. Rawlins took charge of the school, April, 1861, and continued at its head until November 1, 1863, a period of about two and one-half years, during which time the attendance reached into the seventies. His assistants were Mr. Jacob Person, Mr. James E. Young, Rev. Alfred Rickerts, Miss Mary Rickerts and Mr. and Mrs. Jeannie D. Neagle.

Other Principals.

In 1863 Prof. Jacob Titman, another Lafayette man, assumed charge of the Academy, and remained two years, having a small but very successful school, but having no assistant teachers.

From 1865 to 1866 John Boyd Grier and Alexander Russel, two young men from Danville, this State, conducted the school with fair success.

In 1866 Prof. H. P. Davidson, a native of Hookset, N. H., became principal, remaining in that capacity two years. The school under his management was a great success. Prof. Davidson was perhaps the most popular among the students of any of the long list of instructors in that institution. His assistants were Miss Lizzie E. Sharpless, of Philadelphia; Miss Ella J. Horton, of New Jersey; Miss Julia Wadsworth, of New York; State, Miss Ida Hartwell, of New Jersey, and Miss Rebecca Arthur, of York county. Prof. Davidson severed

his connection with the institution in 1868.

In 1868 Robert S. Maxwell became principal, remaining until 1870.

Succeeding him, Miss Sue Landon took charge, but remained only a few months, leaving a break in the school until 1872, when James A. Menaul, a divinity student from Princeton, took charge and remained one year, after which he took up work under the Presbyterian Home Mission Board at Albuquerque, N. M., and established there what is known as the Menaul Mission School.

From 1873 to 1875 the school was presided over by Prof. Wm. F. Overholt, with good success.

During 1875 to 1877 Rev. W. O. Owens, a Baptist minister, had charge and during his principalship preached in the Coleraine Baptist Church. His nephew, Wm. B. Owens, who afterwards taught in the public schools in different parts of the county, was his assistant.

Prof. Thomas Nicholson, a native of Chester county, had the school from 1877 to 1879.

Edwin Walker, of Strasburg, was principal in 1883, the school being without a teacher from 1879 to that year.

Others who had charge of the school were as follows:

Prof. James Alexander Clark, from 1884 to 1886.

No school from 1886 to 1888.

Prof. James B. White, from 1888 to 1889.

Prof. George S. West, from 1890 to 1891.

Prof. James B. White, returned, from 1892 to 1893.

Miss Lillie Long, from 1894 to 1896.

Edward McHarg, from 1897 to 1898.

Prof. Fred. F. Shaeffer, from 1898 to 1900.

Prof. W. H. Kretchman, 1901.

Prof. Fred F. Shaeffer, returned, 1902.

Kersey Carrigan, assistant to Prof. Shaeffer, 1902.

Prof. Hutton, remaining, only a few weeks, 1903.

Clyde Hoover, 1904.

May Never Be Used Again as a School.

Since that time there has been no school, and, in all probability, the old Academy will never again be used for school purposes, as the probability is that in the near future the present owner, the Chestnut Level Presbyterian congregation, will erect upon its site a more commodious structure to be used for Sabbath-school and chapel purposes.

Property Deeded to Church.

Mr. McCollough, the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale, deeded the property to the Chestnut Level Presbyterian congregation May 9, 1863, the consideration being only ten dollars. In the deed he created a trust which provided that so much of the income from the property as was necessary was to be used to keep the property in repair, after which Rev. L. C. Rutter, pastor of the church, was to be paid annually the sum of $100 as long as he continued pastor, and the remainder to be used in assisting poor, pious young men into the ministry, as the session of the church may select, giving preference to those in said congregation, and after Rev. L. C. Rutter ceased to be pastor the sum to be paid to him was to be used in keeping the cemetery at the east end of the church grounds in good order, and upon the failure of the parties of the second part to comply with the object of the trust, the prop-

erty was to revert to the grantor or his heirs. The trustees of the church were unable to comply with these conditions, and on December 5, 1870, they gave Mr. McCollough a quit claim of the property.

On Feb. 20, 1872, Mr. McCollough again deeded the property to the church, giving the trustees full power and authority to sell and dispose of the property, discharging the property from all former trusts created by him but requiring them to place the proceeds of such sale on interest, with good security, the interest to be used, or as much as was necessary. to keep the cemetery in good condition, and the balance to be applied to necessary repairs on the church.

Thus, barring a period of less than two years, the school property has been under direct control of the church for more than thirty-seven years, and it may be said, to the credit of the church, that the buildings and grounds have been kept in good repair, and, while the property has never paid its way financially, yet the church and community have found it a good investment in the uses to which they have been able to appropriate it.

On September 11, 1902, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the institution was held on the old Academy grounds, and was participated in by some of the old teachers,notably Rev. J. Ross Ramsey, the first principal, and many of the old students.

Note. Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, of this Society, has called attention to the following interesting article in Egle's "Notes and Queries," Vol. 3, Third Series, page 259, which recalls the seemingly forgotten fact that there was an earlier Chestnut Level Academy than the one whose history is so well told by Mr. Moore. This brief notice fittingly supplements his article:

"The Rev. James Latta established a classical school at or near Chestnut Level in 1771. He was also the pastor of that church. His school ranked with that of the Rev. Robert Smith, at Pequea Church, and Dr. Allison, at New London Cross Roads. He had a large school, made up chiefly from families in his congregation and the congregation in Little Britain. When the news reached the school that the British army was defeated at Concord, many of the scholars ran away from school and enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and a number became distinguished officers in the war. Dr. Latta must have been amazed at the rapid and unceremonious depletion of his list of scholars. After the war his school regained its prosperity, but after his decease, in 1800, it gradually went down."

MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER MEETING

The Lancaster County Historical Society resumed its sessions for the winter Friday evening, Sept. 3, and there was a good attendance of members when Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, one of the Vice Presidents, called the meeting to order in the absence of the President, Mr. George Steinman.

The Librarian, Mr. Charles T. Steigerwalt, announced the following donations and exchanges received by the Society during the summer: Hudson-Fulton celebration brochure, from the New York Education Department; New York State Museum Bulletins; American Catholic Historical Researches for March and July, 1909; American Jewish Historical Society publication; American Philosophical Society proceedings, January to April, 1909; Tioga County Historical Society proceedings, Vol. 2; Valley Forge Park Commission report for 1908; Historical Society of Delaware papers; "Old Presbyterian Church at Silver Spring," by Hamilton Library Association, of Carlisle; History of the Public Schools of Carlisle; "The Character of Presbyterianism in Portions of America," and the "Pioneers of Donegal," papers read at Donegal Church, June 16, 1909; bulletins from New York, Grand Rapids and Carnegie Public Library; German-American Annals for July and August, 1909; Pennsylvania German for June and August, 1909; Pennsylvania Magazine of History for July, 1909; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for July, 1909; certificates of two shares of the

Downingtown,Ephrata and Harrisburg Turnpike Company, April 1, 1805, presented by Samuel M. Bricker; Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania, and sixty-eight volumes of the Pennsylvania Archives, from Mrs. H. E. Heidelbaugh; post cards of local views from D. B. Landis. Mr. Lafe Fridy, Mrs. Annie Fridy Barr and Mrs. Mercy Fridy Miller, children of the late Sam Matt Fridy, donated the following papers; War-horsiana, and six other pamphlets; a dozen deeds dating from 1813 to 1868, map of Sebastopol, several newspapers depicting Civil War scenes, election returns of the county for 1864, 1866, 1867 and 1868; a bundle of receipts dating back many years, pocket map of the United States, 1850; portrait of Mr. Fridy and M. S. Quay; letters from Thaddeus Stevens, M. S. Quay and J. D. Cameron and other papers.

The applications for membership of Miss Anna Eberly, of No. 130 North Duke street, this city, and James Blair Moore, of Quarryville, R. F. D., No. 1, were received, and Mr. William Kneezel, of this city, was elected a member.

The Property Committee, through Mr. G. F. K. Erisman, reported progress on the matter of a permanent home for the Society, and, on motion, the committee was continued.

Under the head of new business, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., brought up the coming Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York, and the question as to what part Lancaster county should take in the important event. Mr. Eshleman suggested that members of the Society who intended to visit New York should be furnished with the proper credentials from the officers of the Society, so that they will be officially recognized by the Celebration Commission and given such privileges as are accorded duly accredited dele-

gates. It is understood that several members are planning to go, and any others who contemplate participating in the celebration are requested to hand their names to the Secretary,Mr. C. B. Hollinger,so that they can be furnished with credentials. It is hoped that the Society will be well represented. Mr. Eshleman's suggestion was afterward put in the form of a motion and adopted.

Mr. Eshleman's motion brought forth the question of a local celebration of the Fulton event, and after considerable discussion, participated in by D. F. Magee, Esq., Rev. G. I. Browne.and others,it was decided that the Society arrange for a demonstration at the birthplace, in Fulton township, of Robert Fulton. It is proposed to make it a big event, and invitations will be sent to prominent New Yorkers to participate. A committee consisting of D. F. Magee, Esq., Rev. G. I. Browne, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., A. K. Hostetter, Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs, W. U. Hensel, Esq., George Steinman, Richard M. Reilly, Esq., Miss Martha B. Clark, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, and Walter M. Franklin, Esq., was appointed by Chairman Diffenderffer to make all arrangements for the celebration, which will be held a few days previous to the opening of the festivities in New York.

Mr. A. K. Hostetter presented a report of the annual outing of the Society, which was held in June at Lititz.

The paper of the evening was prepared by James Blair Moore, of near Chestnut Level, his subject being, "The Chestnut Level Academy," one of the early educational institutions of Southern Lancaster county. The contribution, which was read by Mr. A. K. Hostetter, proved very entertaining and a vote of thanks was given the author.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OCTOBER 12, 1909.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."



FULTON CENTENARY NUMBER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE WHICH ARRANGED THE ROBERT FULTON CELEBRATION AT FULTON HOUSE.

MINUTES OF OCTOBER MEETING.

VOL. XIII. NO. 8.

LANCASTER, PA.
1909.

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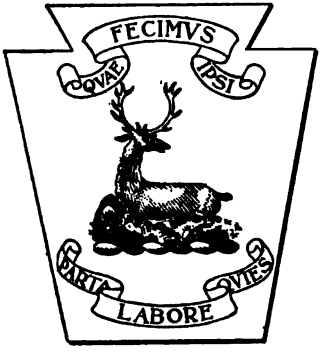
ROBERT FULTON. FROM THE PENCIL DRAWING BY JOHN VANDERLYN. Executed by Vanderlyn at Joel Barlow's house in Paris, 50 rue Vaugirard, where Fulton was living 1797–1804.

Reprinted by the courtesy of The Century Co. (copyright), from Alice Crary Sutcliffe's "Robert Fulton and the Clermont," New York, 1909.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WHICH ARRANGED THE CELEBRATION HELD SEPTEMBER 21, 1909, AT THE BIRTHPLACE OF ROBERT FULTON TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF THE TRIP UP THE HUDSON RIVER OF FULTON'S STEAMBOAT, THE CLERMONT.

To the President, Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:



We, the undersigned committee appointed to make arrangements for and hold the recent Robert Fulton Celebration in this County, respectfully report:

Nothing which the Lancaster County Historical Society has ever done will reflect more credit upon it nor invest it with greater glory than the centenary celebration of the successful application of steam to ships by Robert Fulton, which was held at "Fulton House" in Lancaster County, on the 21st day of September, 1909. The action which brought about the celebration was in the form of a resolution passed at the meeting held in the Society's Rooms the first Friday of September, 1909. The Committee as finally appointed to take charge of the celebration consisted of D. F. Magee, Esq., Chairman, and the following members: W. M. Franklin, Esq., Secretary, A. K. Hostetter, Treasurer, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs, Rev. G. I. Browne, Hon. W. U. Hensel, Mr. George Steinman, Richard M. Reilly, Esq., Miss Martha B. Clark and Mrs. Mary N. Robinson. This committee was assisted by another committee made up of people of Southern Lancaster

County as follows: Joseph Swift, Frank C. Pyle, William F. McSparran, D. E. Helm, Esq., James M. Paxson, Frank Maxwell, William Shoemaker, James G. McSparran, Day Wood and L. R. Swift. The second named Committee was augmented by about one hundred of the leading people of the neighborhood as a local committee of reception, and to these bodies the success of the event must be attributed.

It was not foreseen when the resolution was passed that such wide-spread interest would be aroused and the celebration assume eminence and such proportions as it did. It surpassed all expectation and was beyond doubt the greatest celebration ever held in Lancaster County in honor of the achievements of any of her sons. The clear, cool day had very much to do with bringing out the immense throng which teemed about the old stone house in Fulton township where Robert Fulton was born, and in Pyle's meadow nearby, where tradition says that he loved to play as a boy by the banks of the beautiful Conowingo. The entire County quit its labors and flocked to this unique celebration. Two hours before the exercises began the swarms of people began to gather. They came by automobiles, buggies, carriages, railroad trains, on foot and one party came in an ox-cart. School children came in a large hay wagon drawn by six fine gray mules. Flags and bunting were everywhere displayed in profusion about the house and in the grove. At the latter place a splendid speakers' stand was erected in the shape and form of a steamboat in full sail; this was planned and constructive drawings made by Miss Mary T. Magee, the artist, of Lancaster, daughter of D. F. Magee. The meadow contains about fifteen acres and many grand old white oak trees, and through it flows the Conowingo creek. In addition to the speakers' stand and other equipments there was also a historical exhibit in charge of H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., across from the speakers' stand, the chief features of which are mentioned below. This exhibit was mounted on manila paper twenty-four feet long and forty inches wide, on a frame nailed to the trees. It contained

pictures and much of the history of Fulton's early life and of different events and places connected with his boyhood days and his mature years.

The Lancaster, Oxford and Southern Railroad took four trainloads of people, comprising thirteen coaches, to Fulton House; thousands went from the lower end of the county by team, scores made the distance on foot, and upwards of fifty automobiles took many more, until probably 4,000 people were on the grounds by noon, with the prospects of a still larger attendance at the afternoon's exercises, along the banks of the Conowingo.

The members of the Centenary Celebration Committee of the Lancaster County Historical Society, accompanied by the guests of honor, including Governor Stuart, ex-Governor Pennypacker and the Fulton descendants from New York and vicinity, arrived by automobile from Lancaster at 10:30 o'clock.

THE AUTOMOBILE PARTY.

About twenty-five automobiles left Lancaster for Fulton House, and they carried the following persons:

B. J. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Myers, George Steinman, Miss Martha B. Clark, Mrs. Blight, I. H. Weaver, Governor E. S. Stuart, Hon. Charles I. Landis, A. B. Weimer, B. C. Atlee, W. U. Hensel, William Riddle, Charles F. Crary, Joseph I. Doran, J. Guy Eshleman, Hon. E. G. Smith, James D. Landis, Mr. Dwinell, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Camman, John E. Snyder, Hon. A. B. Hassler, C. A. B. Zook, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. McClain, G. Ross Eshleman, George N. Reynolds, Wm. N. Appel, Mrs. Appel, Mr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe, Miss Crary, Miss Mary N. Robinson, Hon. J. Hay Brown, Miss Blanche Nevin, H. J. Steele, E. T. Fraim, George Hoffman, J. U. Fritchey, J. P. Breneman, Grove Locher, Mrs. Locher, Miss Grace Hershey, S. Clay Miller, Charles F. Hager, Mrs. Hager, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Camman, James Rose, Stanley Rose, Rev. and Mrs. George I. Browne, Robert Fulton Crary, Jr., Mrs. E.

C. Camman, Sr., Dr. Theodore B. Appel, Mrs. Appel, Charles H. Barr, Mrs. T. M. Rohrer, P. T. Watt, James Shand, C. D. Rood, George Crane, Dr. M. Ringwalt, Dr. Donald McCaskey, Hon. J. P. McCaskey.

FULTON DESCENDANTS PRESENT.

The following descendants of Fulton from New York and vicinity were present at the exercises:

Mrs. Robert Fulton Blight, widow of the son of Fulton's second child and daughter, Julia; Mrs. Amy Crary Sutcliffe (and her husband); Miss Alice Crary and Robert Fulton Crary, Jr., children of Rev. Dr. Robert Fulton Crary, who was a son of Cornelia, Fulton's third child and daughter; Mrs. Ella Cornelia Camman and her husband, Herman H. Camman, and her two sons, Edward C. Camman and H. Schuyler Camman, and wife (she was also a daughter of Cornelia Livingston Fulton Crary); and Mr. Charles Franklin Crary, a son of Cornelia.

CHAIRMAN MAGEE'S ARDUOUS WORK.

D. F. Magee, Esq., chairman of the committee of arrangements, had an arduous task assigned him by the Society; and in the course of the two or three intervening weeks fully organized his committee into sub-committees, and created the additional committees just named. His wide acquaintance and popularity in southern Lancaster County enabled him to bring into service mechanics to erect the speakers' stand and decorate the grounds, to secure an organization of ladies to prepare the dinner to feed the thousands (which they did most satisfactorily, at a very reasonable price), to make arrangements with trolleys and steam railroad companies for extra coaches and changed schedules. He had his committee hold two meetings a week in his office to perfect the arrangements for selecting a design and making and placing the

tablet, to communicate with the heads of the Hudson-Fulton Committee of New York, to secure speakers and other participants in the program, both literary and musical, and so perfectly were the details worked out and the wide scope of the work harmonized and carried out that at the close of the day it was truthfully said not a hitch nor a flaw had occurred in the plans. The program was completed on time and returning trains carried the crowds to their homes an hour ahead of the scheduled time. It was a great tribute to Mr. Magee's executive ability.

The Committee on Program were able to secure from Mr. Lloyd Mifflin two beautiful and appropriate sonnets to be read at the celebration; they also secured the attendance of, and addresses from, Governor Stuart and Ex-Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania; poems from W. F. McSparran and John Russell Hayes, and an address by George B. Johnson. They prepared, printed and published 1,100 copies of a beautifully printed and illustrated souvenir program, of which more than 600 copies were sold on the grounds at a nominal price, and with the proceeds an additional tablet made by Tiffany of New York, with a medallion portrait of Fulton, was purchased. Through the courtesy of the Century Publishing Company they were permitted to reprint on their program the Century's engraving of Vanderlyn's pencil drawing of Robert Fulton, which is now owned by Judge Peter D. Barlow of New York.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MORNING SESSION, 10:30 A. M., AT "FULTON HOUSE."

Music Oakryn Cornet Band
Dedicatory Prayer..... Rev. Robert Lorenzo Clark
Chairman of Arrangements Committee D. F. Magee
Presiding Officer James G. McSparran
Music Little Britain Orchestra
Presentation of Memorial tablet on behalf of Lancaster County Historical Society Rev. George I. Browne

Unveiling of Tablet Mrs. Alice Crary Sutcliffe
Great-granddaughter and Biographer of Robert Fulton
Acceptance W. U. Hensel
Poem W. F. McSparran
Chorus—"The Star Spangled Banner."

LUNCHEON.

Exhibition of Fulton Portraits, Manuscripts, Drafts, Drawings, Title Deeds, Maps and Historical Mementoes. Collected, arranged and exhibited by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M., AT SPEAKERS' STAND.

Chorus—"America."
Address Governor E. S. Stuart
Poem—"The Heaven-Gifted Boy"..... John Russell Hayes
Music—"Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonny Doon."
Address Geo. B. Johnson
Sonnets Lloyd Mifflin
Chorus—"Old Folks at Home."
Addresses Ex-Gov. S. W. Pennypacker and others
Closing Chorus—"Auld Lang Syne."

THE OPENING SPEECH.

Mr. Magee opened the exercises with the following speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been selected by the Lancaster County Historical Society to call this meeting to order and to inaugurate the exercises which are about to begin under such happy and favorable auspices. It seems fitting that I should be the connecting link, as it were, that should bring and bind together in strongest ties of friendship and fellowship the members of the Lancaster County Historical Society and you, good people of southern Lancaster County, for I am glad to be known as an active member of that society with wide acquaintance among its two hundred or more members, at home in Lancaster and with its members always; and yet

equally proud to be known and acknowledged as a son of the southern end where I am always at home and ever feel that I am with friends in every household here.

We have met here today to do honor to one of the noted sons of Little Britain and Fulton, and the immense throng that this moment faces me, ready to join with us in this great day's celebration, speaks volumes for the loyalty of our people to a worthy and deserving son of this thrice favored land; and in this high tribute you honor yourselves and your homes by showing that you know how to value and prize the great work of this master mind who was born on this spot one hundred and forty-four years ago.

It is doubly meet that we of his native County and State should be the first to come to place the palm of victory upon his brow and to weave immortelles about his memory, that it may ever live in this, the place of his birth, the home of his childhood.

Soon millions of our people in a state far distant from here, at other scenes of his life work, will gather to do him honor; and indeed all the world today is proclaiming the greatness of this honored son of Little Britain, "the gentle son of a Pennsylvania farmer."

They do well to proclaim him great and famous, not, it is true, as a great conqueror in war or hero of battle, but as greater than all of these, for he was the conqueror of the wind and the wave, his was the conquest of the seas, the hero of civilization, of commerce and the arts. The battles that he won are those that make for progress, the betterment, the uplift of man.

The trophies of his conquest encircle the world and are found in every sea that laves the shores of a civilized land.

Great is the conqueror we have come to proclaim, mighty was the man whose birth in our midst we commemorate today and mark in this royal manner, and well may we, of the southern end, of all Lancaster County, be proud that he was

one of our very own, and that the hills and valleys of this our home land knew him in his early days.

Other men and other minds are here today to speak to you of his greatness and his achievements and I will now leave the work to those that are waiting, and will introduce as the chairman to preside over the exercises today, James G. McSparran, one of your brightest and ablest citizens.

JAMES G. McSPARRAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. James G. McSparran, of Furness, who was selected by the committee to preside for the day, then took charge of the meeting, delivering the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen: My disposition would indeed be peculiar if I did not appreciate an honor such as this. Under ordinary circumstance and condition any mark of respect and confidence at the hands of my fellow-men is highly appreciated; but in a meeting such as this, so important on account of celebrating an event so striking and so rare, and under the auspices of such a society, as the Lancaster Historical Society, I regard it with double favor and return my sincere thanks for the honor conferred.

I do not purpose making an address of welcome. I simply would preface the few remarks I make, by extending, on behalf of the residents of southern Lancaster County, heartfelt greeting to the vast host of visitors and strangers who honor us by their presence. We are delighted to have you with us; make your demands, test us, try us and judge for yourselves whether or not we do not possess the characteristics of the genuine host and hostess. I trust I will not be accused of boasting, or egotism, when I assert that a more appropriate place, for more than one reason, could not possibly be found, anywhere, than in this particular section of southern Lancaster County, for a meeting such as this. To make history men must *do things.* If we would have things recorded *of us* we must do things *worthy* of record. This then is the appro-

priate place, because southern Lancaster County has given to the world more than its quota of those who have made and are truly making history.

One mile from where we stand, Dr. David Ramsey was born. He has been termed the father of American history. He gave us a history of the American Revolution, of the United States, of South Carolina, his adopted state, a life of George Washington and many other valuable historical works.

William H. Brown, a renowned civil engineer, was born less than two miles from this point; a most important factor for many years, until retired by age limit, in the great Pennsylvania Railroad System, the finest system of railroads in the world today.

In the adjoining township, less than five miles from us, from one of the old substantial families of this section, has gone forth one of our best legal authorities. With a reputation far beyond county and state lines, our state has honored him by calling him to the high and responsible position of one of its supreme judges. I mention no names. Six miles from this point another boy was born whose legal abilities as well as his oratorical powers are known and appreciated far beyond the limits of our county. Neither do I mention any name in this case. It will not be difficult to locate these men.

In the medical profession, too, southern Lancaster County has given men of whom we may be justly proud. Notably among them stands one who has made a world-wide record on account of his medical skill, and especially as a result of his marvelous surgical ability. Dr. John B. Deaver was born five miles from our place of meeting. We have given to the world inventors also. Joseph Fawkes who, among other valuable machines, gave us the steam plow, is a native of Bart Township, Lancaster County.

I could prolong the list, could add a goodly number of others who have honored their day and generation, but it is useless. I believe I have proven my case. I have established the point that this is, of all others, the appropriate place for

such a meeting. But lest there should be a question and the possibility of contradiction, I will add one more name that will settle it beyond dispute.

In the galaxy of stars, as representing the world's notable ones, there appears one so lustrous, so luminous that its light is not, and cannot be, restricted by county, state or national lines, but extends to the four corners of the earth.

One hundred and forty-four years ago, Robert Fulton was born in this house, which through the hospitality and courtesy of the inmates of this home has been thrown open to us to-day. What the world owes to this man is beyond the bounds of reckoning or computation. By his successful application of steam to navigation, commerce and trade have been revolutionized. We are proud to claim him as one of our boys. It is fitting, in the highest degree, that we should stand with uncovered heads and pay tribute and homage to the memory of this illustrious son.

And I know you will support and justify me in claiming that the United States government will be discharging but a small part of its obligation by erecting, at its own expense, a monument of no mean dimension and no mean style, at this his birthplace, as a memorial to the memory of Robert Fulton to whom we as a nation owe so much.

Mr. McSparran then introduced Rev. George Israel Browne, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Lancaster, who presented the tablet, which was erected on the eastern side of the house, and on the original portion of the building.

REV. BROWNE'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Browne spoke as follows:

Mr. President, honored descendants of Robert Fulton, dwellers in Lancaster county (and of the "Lower End"):

Good friends, guests and citizens all, in behalf of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and as their spokesman, I present this tablet, to commemorate forever the birthplace of

Robert Fulton, Pennsylvanian, Lancastrian, scientist and inventor, patriot, American, who, early in the development of our nation and era, furnished the people of the earth with the practical use of a mighty power contributing to the advancement of civilization, aiding in the conquest of time and space, for the triumphant navigation of the separating waters, which, on the ocean deep, roll between the habitable continents of men, successfully overcoming all the opposition and vicissitudes of contrary winds and tides.

This tablet is the gift of the Lancaster County Historical Society, a society formed for the purpose of perpetuating the fame of her history and sons with an honorable and useful past, a society with a conscious part to play in the present and future.

It is presented, first in order, to Mr. Joseph Swift, the present owner of this property, who has so genially promoted and favored in every way the plans of this celebration; to the people of Little Britain and Fulton townships, who can both lay claim to the honor of this birthplace; to all pilgrims and students of American history and lovers of our destiny, who shall journey ever afterwards towards this historic spot; to all those whose eyes shall ever, in the future years, rest on this tablet. We give, present and dedicate this statement of fact in bronze, to be a token of man's triumph in the years that are past and a promise and prophecy of the opportunities and victories that await us in the years to come. On the long roll of finders, discoverers, inventors, of all those who lead us onward, shall ever stand in honorable and significant prominence the name of Robert Fulton, who, on this spot, first saw the light of earth, dreamed the dreams, and saw the visions of his earliest boyhood.

In the name of the Lancaster County Historical Society, I present this tablet to mark the birthplace of Robert Fulton.

THE UNVEILING.

Following Rev. Browne's presentation, the memorial was unveiled by Mrs. Alice Crary Sutcliffe, a great-granddaughter of Fulton, and his biographer.

MR. HENSEL ACCEPTS MEMORIAL.

Following the unveiling, Hon. W. U. Hensel, in an eloquent speech, accepted the tablet on behalf of Mr. Joseph Swift, owner of the property, on behalf of the descendants of Fulton and on behalf of the people of southern Lancaster County. Mr. Hensel spoke as follows:

On behalf of the kinsfolk and descendants of Robert Fulton, who have journeyed here from distant states, the guests of the people of the county in which he was born, I voice their grateful appreciation of the honors this day paid to their illustrious ancestor. For the family in whose name the title to this, his birthplace, has rested continuously for nigh a century and a half, I accept the custodianship of this fit memorial of his birth and works. For the people of lower Lancaster County, who are the trustees of his fame, I accept it; and in their name I thank the Historical Society and all who have contributed to the success of this celebration.

With modesty its donors have inscribed upon it the classic legend of rare fitness, that without monument future generations would know him; for though the glowing canvas fade and bronze crumble, wind and wave and sea and sky shall testify to all the ages to come of him, who, born in this house, first successfully established steam navigation.

It is a significant fact that now, just as popular attention the world over is fixed upon the keen rivalry for the conquest of the air and the keener struggle for the honor of first circum-navigating the polar seas, there should be unrolling the splendid pageant which marks the progress of the steamship since this son of Lancaster, a little over a century ago, achieved his final triumph on the shores of the Hudson.

It was only the culmination of a useful life, full of good works, all and always directed by patriotic impulse toward the betterment of mankind and the advancement of civilization. Generations before English and American statesmen had announced the doctrine that, to maintain tranquility, nations must be prepared for war, he proclaimed that to avert its dangers a constructive system of waterways and a destructive system of torpedoes were the surest agencies of peace.

More skillful hands than mine will sketch his portrait and more tuneful voices sing Fulton's praise; but it is a reflection calculated to arouse a too dormant state pride that four of the most celebrated Americans who went to Europe during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth—Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin West, Lindley Murray and Robert Fulton—were all Pennsylvanians, and that two of them, Murray and Fulton, were born within the limits of Lancaster County.

Nor shall I be censured for undue recognition of class or section if I remind this audience that Robert Fulton and his forebears were of that stout and sturdy stock who for two centuries have chiefly given character to this locality—a race of men and women who feared God and feared no man, and the richness of whose soil has never yet equalled the wealth of their spiritual freedom and of their intellectual independence.

Mr. Hensel referred to the movement to have a Congressional appropriation for the erection of a statue to Fulton at his birthplace, to the fact that David Ramsey—who achieved great fame in South Carolina as a physician, statesman and historian—was born within a mile of Fulton House; and South Carolina and Pennsylvania should unite to erect a memorial to him; and to the presence of William H. Brown, late of the Pennsylvania Railroad, one of the great civil engineers of the world, who was also born within a mile of the same place.

"Right fit it is, therefore, that on this festal day, and here, the graphic and plastic arts, science and religion, poetry and

music, should, with voice of praise, acclaim his worth and hang their garlands on his shrine."

A POEM BY W. F. McSPARRAN.

Mr. Hensel's speech of acceptance was followed by the reading of the following original poem by Mr. W. F. McSparran, of Drumore, who read it as follows:

ROBERT FULTON.

The plow that turns our furrows its harvest tribute brings,
The ocean plow that far and wide its billowy furrow flings.
From busy fields and homes we come, we people of the soil,
To offer here what we may give of frankincense and oil
Unto the memory of the boy who in this farmstead dreamed
Of time to come when down the seas unnumbered vessels steamed
To every port that men would seek, in trade's triumphant quest,
All supercargoed with the good our nation proves is best.
We come from every hill and dale. No sect, no clan is here—
Just neighbors met, bid by a call to souls of patriots clear.
Our Conowingo sings to-day to wood and countryside
The name that conquers every wave and every ocean tide;
It sings a nation's hundred years, a century's meaning found
In this memorial day men give to our historic ground;
To fertile fields, to meadow-lands it murmurs as it goes
To tell in Susquehanna's ear the gladness that it knows;
Of ships that come, of ships that go, of harbor and of shore,
It sings contralto to the bass of ocean's mighty roar.
It sings of peace, it has no note for armored fleets' alarms—
How out of place were such down here among our homes and farms!
To us it sings, from yonder bank—God grant its songs ne'er cease!
May nations learn from Fulton's home the beatitudes of peace!

AN INSPIRING SPECTACLE.

The spectacle while this program was being carried out was inspiring in the extreme. The porch, the strip of lawn before it, the broad roadway with its commons off to the left and the open space beyond the highway were all crowded with



THE BIRTHPLACE OF ROBERT FULTON.
By courtesy of Hugh R. Fulton, Esq.

happy spectators. The crowd numbered thousands and spread out to the right and left. Boys climbed up to the roof of the pump-house, girls and women crowded on the opposite porch, many perched on fences and trees and filled all the coveted vantage places to see and hear. The school children massed in the immediate front of the crowd heightened the impressive scene. The Little Britain Orchestra gave a preliminary program of splendid music; and the Oakryn Band interspersed and closed the forenoon program with several of our noble national songs, enriched and embellished with variations.

THE MEMORIAL TABLETS.

As the program of the morning closed the eager thousands filed by the corner of the old stone house, upon which the tablets had just been unveiled, to view and admire them. There are two tablets. The one, immediately above the other, on the east wall of the house, first floor, protected by the porch from weather, is of dark bronze, bearing a mural bust in low relief of Fulton, about sixteen inches square, mounted upon oak and the whole bolted and cemented into the wall. About the circular edge of the raised bronze work surrounding the head of Fulton is a fitting legend.

It was the work of Tiffany's artists in New York.

The other tablet is in the form of a conventional shield and is of bronze, of about the same dimensions as the one just mentioned. The accompanying cut fully describes it. It was designed and drawn by Miss Mary T. Magee who kindly presented the design to the society. The plaster paris cast was modeled by John A. Weitzel and Fred P. Mentzer, the engraver. The bronze cast was made at the brass foundry of J. Walter Miller, under the direction of Mr. Weitzel.

At the top is a representation of the Clermont, in raised work, and below is the following inscription:

CLERMONT ROBERT FULTON 1807
HERE, ON NOVEMBER 14, 1765, WAS BORN
ROBERT FULTON,
INVENTOR,
WHO ON THE WATERS OF THE HUDSON,
AUGUST 11, 1807, FIRST SUCCESSFULLY
APPLIED STEAM TO THE PURPOSES
OF NAVIGATION. AT THIS PLACE HE SPENT
THE FIRST YEARS OF HIS LIFE.
WITHOUT A MONUMENT FUTURE GENERATIONS WOULD KNOW HIM.
ERECTED BY THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
AT THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF HIS ACHIEVEMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1909.

The background is in matted work, while the lettering is on a highly-polished plate. It is a handsome production, and reflects great credit upon those who produced it.

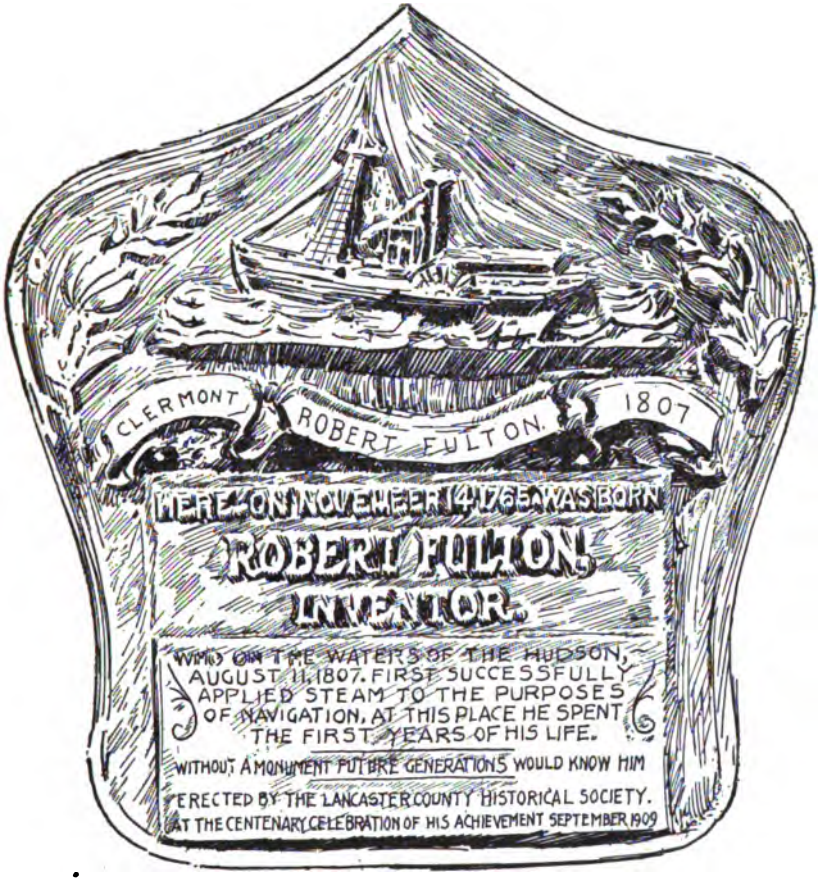
THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

The crowd was greatly increased by the time the afternoon exercises were opened. These were held in Frank C. Pyle's meadow, along the Conowingo, a short distance from Fulton House. The speakers' stand was unique. It was built to represent the Clermont, and was handsomely decorated with with flags. The speakers and Fulton's relatives sat in chairs in the saloon beneath the awning, and as each one spoke he ascended by a hatchway to the deck over the cabin.

The cut on page 210 will give a more accurate and distinct notion of the stand.

A BOUNTEOUS REPAST SERVED.

After the immense audience had feasted at the tables across the Conowingo, which were filled with a bounteous repast, and all had enjoyed to the utmost the great natural beauties of the scene, the afternoon exercises were opened by several stirring selections by the band, after which Governor Stuart made a short address felicitating the people of Lancaster County on



The Memorial Tablet.

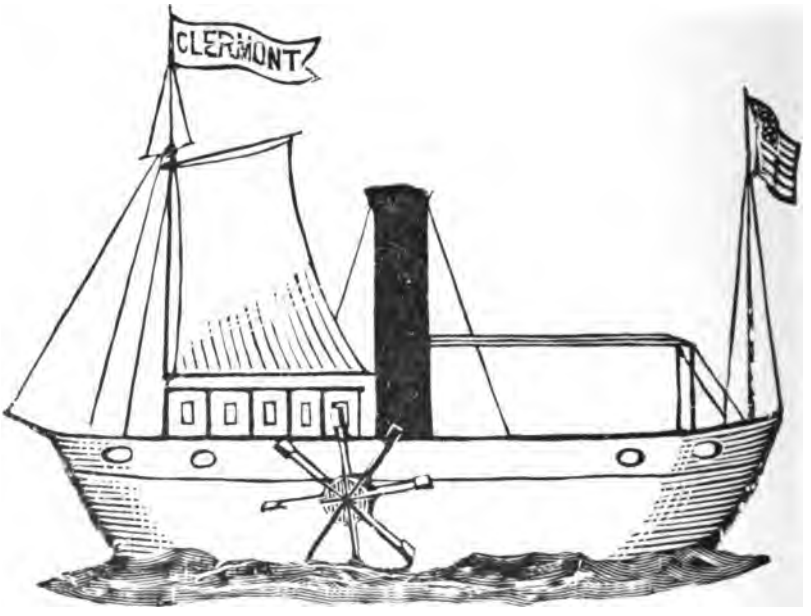
their display of pride and gratitude and on the immense outpouring of its citizens to honor the event.

GOV. STUART INTRODUCED.

As Mr. McSparran introduced Governor Stuart, by a prearrangement smoke began to be issued out of the smoke stack

of the "Clermont" and a hoarse steamboat whistle began to blow, in a low deep tone, giving a very natural effect to the steamboat idea.

As the Governor mounted the upper deck from which the speaking took place there was loud and prolonged applause from the solid mass of humanity about him on all sides. The Governor's speech was full of "Pennsylvanianism." He was



The Speakers' Stand.

there to show to the relatives of Fulton present from New York as well as elsewhere and to announce to the public press and thus to the people of America and of the world, that Pennsylvania claims Fulton, even though he moved to New York at seventeen years of age. He thought out his principles while here, he did that part of his work here in studying and experimenting, without which what he did afterwards in New York

could not be a success at all. We gave him to the world as truly as did New York.

He made the point that Fulton considered himself as a Pennsylvanian even when he was working at the preliminaries of the " Clermont " and that the articles of agreement between Fulton and Livingston, with whose assistance he built the vessel, style him as Robert Fulton of Pennsylvania.

The last point made by the Governor was that nothing could induce Fulton to sell to foreign nations any of the patent rights or other advantages of his inventions which might be of national advantage or defense to his own country, the United States. He would rather no one should have that advantage, than that European nations should have it and we, not. He instanced that Fulton said not for 20,000 pounds a year as long as he lived would he give to European powers any of the inventions, especially of war and destruction, which he invented so as to deprive our nation of them. The Governor concluded by drawing a patriotic lesson from this noble attitude of Fulton and very impressively urged all present, to be of like high patriotism in these selfish grasping days. Prolonged applause greeted the concluding sentence of his Excellency's address.

JOHN RUSSEL HAYES'S POEM.

At the conclusion of Governor Stuart's address, John Russel Hayes, a native of Fulton Township, now librarian of Swarthmore College, read an original poem, "The Heaven-Gifted Boy," as follows:

In Little Britain, close by old Drumore
And Conowingo's waters silvery-clear
That sing among these hills and drowsy fields—
Upon a day of mystery and dream
And peaceful country calm—was born a boy
Gifted by God and destined in his time
To knock at Fame's high portals, yea, to lift
This wayside hamlet into bright renown

And make old Fulton House a name to ring
Across the centuries. To-day he sleeps
Beside the stately Hudson, where the noise
Of endless traffic surges evermore
'Round Trinity's most venerable shrine.
—More fit I think it were he rested here
In some lone country grave-yard's peaceful shade,
Lulled by the songs of bird and country streams,
'Mid these dear fields his earliest childhood knew.

It was a day of mystery and dream,
When he was born, by Conowingo's banks;
Its peace and stillness filled the joyous house,
Its peace and stillness flowed along the veins
And 'round the warm heart of that winsome child—
Grave Mystery, that in the ripening years
Should fill his deep, dark eyes with wonderment,
And harmonize his moods with Nature's own—
With winds that stir the leaves of solemn oaks,
With flow of river waters, songs of waves,
And endless chanting of the little streams
That wind and wander through these tranquil fields.

Those quiet country hours so beauteous
With golden peace and charm filled his young heart
With magic Dream, whose strange enchanting force
In boyhood's budding years and youth's rich hours
Should ripen fancy's blooms and wake to life
Imagination's seed—a glorious gift—
Promise of harvest and immortal fruit!

Heaven-gifted boy—how he would feed his thought
In day-long wanderings and lonely strolls
Through yonder meadows 'round old Lancaster—
His youthful home—or here in Little Britain,
When summer holidays had called the lad
For happy hours on Conowingo's banks!
Far up and down this fair enchanting stream,
Among these woods and by these peaceful farms,
In Little Britain and in dear Drumore,
He roamed delightedly; oft would he pause
By fairy waterfalls to hear their song
And muse upon the sweeping current's force;

Or on the smooth, deep stretches he would sail
His tiny boats for many a summer hour;
Or 'mid the dusty air of stream-side mills
Would watch the great wheel turning steadily
In green twilight 'mid dripping moss and fern.
And farther roaming, as I think, he sat
High on the slopes of Susquehanna's hills
To meditate and muse upon the power
And noble splendor of that lordly stream
Winding far down between the emerald hills
'Mid "river islands that in clusters lie
As beautiful as clouds." *—O who may tell
What unsuspected strength and high resolve
He gathered from the sight and from the thought
Of that majestic and mysterious stream!

From Indian waters of melodious name—
From Conowingo and great Susquehanna,
From Octorara's wild, romantic stream,
And Conestoga, where he first essayed
The art that was to make his name renowned—
From these and from old Lancaster County's farms
And woods and wayside smithies and old mills,
No less than from yon neighboring city's shops,
Her forges and her foundries, did he build
His lore, his craft, his high-aspiring art,
This Heaven-gifted boy; and when the hour
Was ripe for harvesting his spirit's fruit,
How noble his achievement, how superb
His victory, how splendid his account
Of gifts wherewith he had been dowered from heaven!

Yea, Mystery and Dream had guided him;
The eager youth obeyed their kindly law
And followed where they pointed to the stars.
—So did he lift this hamlet to renown,
This quiet village by the silver stream
Of Conowingo, winding through these fields;
So did he make old, well-loved Fulton House
A name to echo through uncounted years.

* Lloyd Mifflin.

FULTON'S FAVORITE SONG PLAYED.

The band then played "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonny Doon," one of Fulton's favorites, which was well received and applauded.

ADDRESS BY GEORGE B. JOHNSON, ESQ.

George B. Johnson, Esq., of the Chester County Bar, was then introduced and gave an interesting historical talk. He thanked the Lancaster County Society for the beautiful setting they had provided for the celebration, and their kindliness in inviting sister societies to the exercises. He spoke of the close relationship existing between Chester and Lancaster counties and their constant neighborliness. Fulton was described as the first hero whose labors sought to affect the world's peace. Among the early traditions of his youth are those that have been handed down by Caleb Johnson, one of his teachers. He spoke of him as a dreamy youth. He excelled in mathematics, but he said to his teacher on one occasion that his head was so full of original ideas that he had no time to pore over the contents of dusty books. When rapped over the knuckles for some breach of discipline he retorted to his teacher: "Sir, I came here to have something knocked into my head, not my knuckles." In William Henry's gun shop in Lancaster he learned to be a draughtsman and the art of gunmaking. During the dark days of the Revolution, Robert saw the posted proclamation that candles should not be used on the Fourth of July. He immediately got busy with explosives and cardboard, and told his friends that he intended to shoot his candles into the air. When informed that such an invention was impossible, he replied that nothing was impossible.

An admiring world crowns Fulton as the inventor of the first steamboat, and Lancaster and Chester counties are entitled to all the credit for that origination. In 1763 William Henry constructed the first steamboat on the Conestoga, but the engine was too big for the craft, and it was sunk. As a

philosophical proposition Henry showed that his idea was practical, and Fulton developed it. He became the great engineer and canal builder of the world. He was more than a great inventor. He was a patriot, prophet and a seer. He was still a young man when death overtook him, but he had passed through two wars, and in his later years his controlling motive was to overcome the aggressions of England. He regarded it as the one thing against which his country needed defense. He invented and first perfected the torpedoes and submarine boats, and demonstrated them in the harbors of England and France. When the British admiralty sought to purchase the patents Fulton replied that twenty thousand pounds per year for the remainder of his life would not be sufficient inducement to persuade him to deprive his country of his inventions. Fulton, therefore, became not only the conqueror of the world's wilderness and its aggressions, but of its peace.

ASSEMBLAGE MEMORIALIZES CONGRESS.

As appropriate to the time and the occasion, Mr. Hensel offered the following preamble and resolution, which were read to the audience and adopted by an unanimous vote:

"Whereas, A bill has been presented in the Congress of the United States by Representative W. W. Griest, of Lancaster County, the Ninth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the erection of a memorial to Robert Fulton in commemoration of said Fulton's ingenious and scientific application of steam to the propulsion of boats; and,

"Whereas, Said bill proposes that the design and construction of said memorial shall be in commemoration of the centennial of Robert Fulton's historic achievement: and,

"Whereas, Such memorial is to be erected in the county and state in which Robert Fulton was born and educated. Now therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Lancaster County Historical Society and citizens assembled at the birthplace of the inventor, in celebration of the centenary of his distinguished services, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized and earnestly urged to enact, during the Sixty-first Congress, the bill referred to in the preamble of this resolution."

EULOGY OF LLOYD MIFFLIN.

The exquisite sonnets written especially for the celebration by Lloyd Mifflin were read by Mr. Hensel amid an impressive silence. In prefacing the lines, Mr. Hensel remarked that it is sometimes said of Pennsylvania that she is given too largely to the material and has failed to distinguish herself in letters, literature and thought, and yet he ventured the assertion that the first living master of English verse is not only a Pennsylvanian, but a native of Lancaster county, Lloyd Mifflin.

Mr. Mifflin was unable to be present, but his lines were read by Mr. Hensel in a manner that brought out what he himself described as their "superb literary quality and matchless melody."

The sonnets follow:

ROBERT FULTON.

1765–1815.

I.

A child of Lancaster, upon this land,
Here was he born, by Conowingo's shade;
Along these banks our youthful Fulton strayed,
Dreaming of Art. Then Science touched his hand,
Leading him onward, when, beneath her wand,
Wonders appeared that now shall never fade:
He triumphed o'er the Winds, and swiftly made
The giant, Steam, subservient to command.

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REPLICA OF THE STATUE IN STATUARY HALL, IN THE CAPITOL BUILDING AT WASHINGTON.
Erected by the State of Pennsylvania.

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How soft the sunlight lies upon the lea
 Around his home, where boyhood days were sped!
These checkered shadows on the fading grass
Symbol his fortunes, as they fleeting pass:
"He did mankind a service"—could there be
 A tribute more ennobling to the dead!

II.

Time-honored son, whose memory we revere,
 Around the wondering earth thy lustrous name
 Shone in old days, a sudden star of Fame!
Nor is that glamour dimmed. No leaves are sere
Among thy laurels. Deeper seems, each year,
 Thy priceless benefaction. Let them crown
 Thy great achievement with deserved renown,
Who reap the guerdon of thy rich career!

Long hast thou passed the dark Lethean stream,
 Yet who but envies that illustrous sleep?
Though thou are dust, yet vital is thy Dream:
The waves of all the world still chaunt of thee:
 Thy soul pervades the Ship, and wings the Deep—
Thy spirit is immortal on the sea!
 NORWOOD, Sept. 15, 1909.

The entire audience then sang "Old Folks at Home," led by the band, which all enjoyed very much.

EX-GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER'S ADDRESS.

Then the historical address of the day was delivered by ex-Governor Pennypacker. His great historical learning is universally acknowledged and all ranks of the assemblage joined in a tumultuous applause upon his appearance before them.

On an historical occasion ex-Governor Pennypacker is a conspicuous figure because of his high attainments in the line of original research, especially with regard to the history of Pennsylvania. With the melodious words of Mifflin still lingering in the air he was impelled in the first place to also pay a eulogy to the poet. He wondered whether the people of

Lancaster County realized the heights he has attained. By some he has been compared to Spencer and Petrarch, and even to Shakespeare. Lancaster County, he proceeded, is pre-eminent in many ways. Every man wants to be a farmer. They may start out to follow some other pursuit, but if they live long enough they eventually get back to the land. The first man who lived on the earth had a garden of fruit trees, and the second man tilled the soil. Now, of all the counties in this great country, Lancaster leads in the way of agriculture. There was once an American artist who reached the highest position then attainable in his profession when he painted "The Death of Wolf." In his early days this artist came to Lancaster to paint the portraits of her people. He afterwards went to England and became the president of the Royal Society and the first friend and patron of Robert Fulton. You have had many men of force and ability. In the Congress of the United States from the time of its first presiding officer, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, to Joseph G. Cannon, there was just one man who, when he occupied a seat in that body, held more power than any man in the Government, and that man was a citizen of your county. There was likewise another, a statesman, a member of Congress, of the United States Senate, a Secretary of State, Minister to England, and the only President of the United States from Pennsylvania, and he, too, was a resident of Lancaster County. At that time we abused him because he didn't stop that great war, but we now concede that no man could have stopped it. We live in an age when everyone is on the move. In the early days transportation was conducted in your Conestoga wagons. Then came the great railroads, and to-day the nations of the world are building Dreadnoughts and striving for supremacy on the sea. Back of it all depends the control of commerce, but no nation could have built a navy had it not been for that distinguished son of Pennsylvania to whom we do honor to-day, Robert Fulton, of Lancaster County.

The speech-making was closed with brief remarks by Prof.

George Morris Phillips, President of the Chester County Historical Society and President of the West Chester State Normal School, who extended hearty greetings from the neighboring county.

Chairman McSparran then proposed a vote of thanks to the Lancaster County Historical Society, which was heartily given, and the memorable occasion was brought to a close with the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

There was a decided appropriateness in the singing by the great audience of Stephen C. Foster's ever popular song, "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River." Foster was a native of Pittsburg, but frequently visited Lancaster county, his sister having been the wife of Rev. Dr. Buchanan, stationed at Paradise. Dr. Buchanan was a brother of President Buchanan and of Mrs. A. J. Cassatt. A few years back a monument was erected by citizens of Pittsburg to Foster's memory, at a cost of $10,000, and it is an interesting and not generally known fact that the movement for the erection of this monument had its inception in Lancaster city, on the occasion of the visit of a number of prominent Pittsburgers. The subject came up during the course of conversation and a prominent Lancastrian made the first subscription of $100.

A COUPLET TO ROBERT F.

The following couplet was written by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson and added to the verses of "Auld Lang Syne."

So here's a health to Robert F.!
The man who harness'd steam;
For on this date we celebrate
His deeds of auld lang syne.

THE CROWD WELL HANDLED.

It was an extraordinary day for the Lancaster, Oxford and Southern Railroad. They were compelled to press into service their entire equipment and the tax on their resources, al-

though heavy, was well discharged. They handled the biggest crowds in their history, ran all of their trains, both special and regular, on the schedules as previously announced, and the day passed without the least mishap.

VISITORS ENTERTAINED.

The special guests of honor, Governor Stuart and a few personal friends, were subsequently entertained by Hon. W. U. Hensel at the home of his mother, in Quarryville. A delightful hour was passed before farewells were said, and one of the most notable functions ever held in Lancaster County, one that will live for years in the memory of the participants, was over. The New York party of Fulton descendants returned the same evening, very much delighted and gratified with their experience, and all of them have acknowledged the courtesies received in communications expressing their highest commendation of the exercises, and their gratitude for their hospitable entertainment.

LOCAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The local committee on reception of Southern End residents was composed of the following:

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McSparran, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swift, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Zell, Mr. and Mrs. William Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Paxson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McSparran, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Herr, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Ambler, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. King, Mr. and Mrs. Day Wood, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. McSparran, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gatchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Bradley, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Peeples, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Hess, Dr. and Mrs. Ambrose Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Jason Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bicknell, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Runner, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Drennen, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ankrim, Mr.

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ROBERT FULTON AND THE "CLERMONT."

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and Mrs. Neal Hambleton, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. William Black, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fairlamb, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Ankrim, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Penny, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ambler, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hensel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Norman C. Maule, Mr. and Mrs. Galen Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Long, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Herr, Mr. and Mrs. James Deaver, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Leander Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stively, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert J. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. J. Long, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Brown, Miss Matilda Harry, Miss Adaline Ewing, Lewis J. Kirk, Miss Kirk, L. R. Swift, T. C. Evans and Clarence Boyd.

THE HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

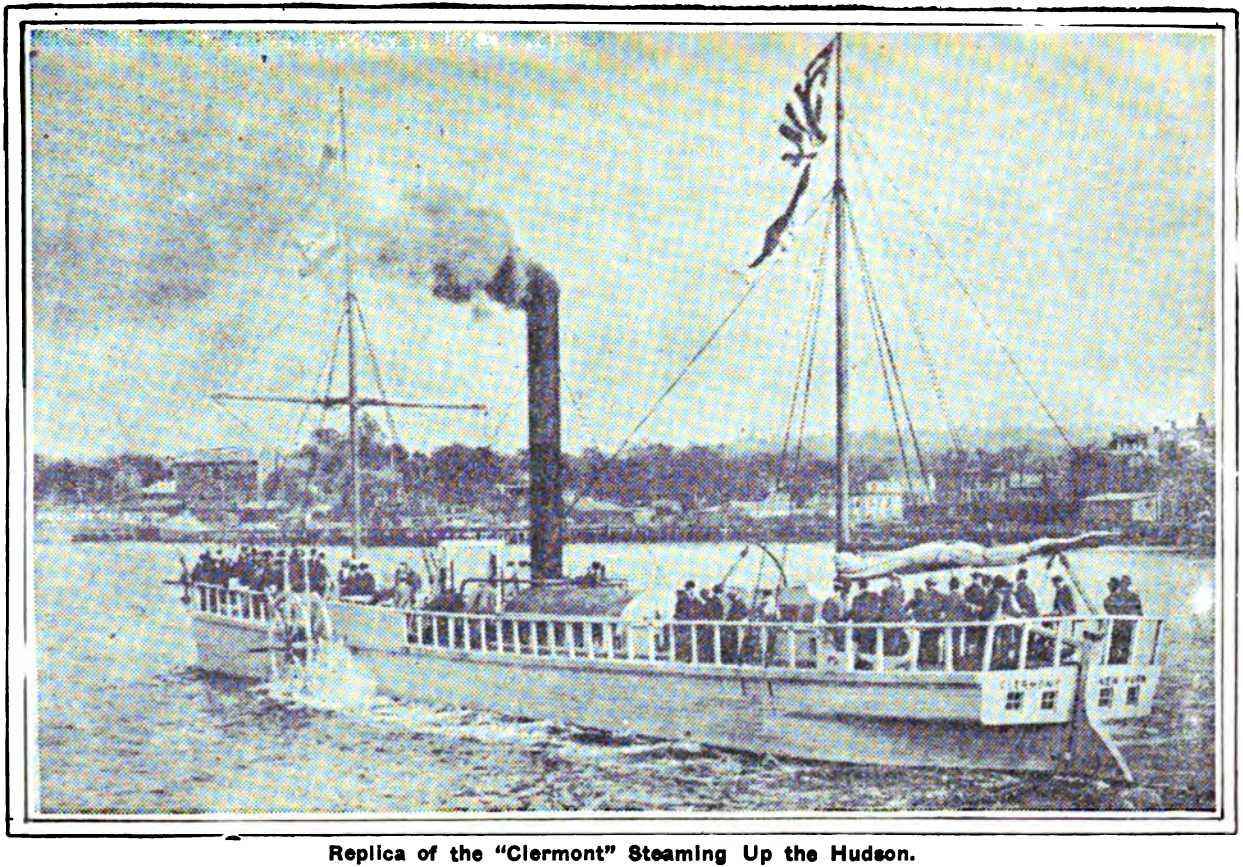
The "Exhibit" mentioned above, in charge of H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., was large, attractive and instructive, and so displayed that all could view and examine it without any inconvenience of crowding. All day, from morning until the end of the exercises, the people were passing and repassing before it, showing great interest in subjects, pictures and copies of original letters of Fulton not generally seen or known.

Parents instructed their children upon the points of the display and in many instances children enlightened their parents; several thousand people examined it and many took notes from the same for future reference and use.

The chief features of this " Fultoniana " were as follows:

Facsimile of Robert Fulton's tomb in Trinity Churchyard, New York; picture of the old Fulton homestead, from Reigart; different post-card pictures of the homestead; picture of the home in a circular turned out in 1904 by Hugh R. Fulton,

Esq.; lithograph of the old homestead, designed by John H. Sherwin, in colors; "Fulton's Torpedo Blowing Up a Ship," from Reigart; Fulton's boat applied to tug purposes; the Fulton cast-iron Viaduct; "Fulton's Paddle Boat on the Conestoga;" plan of Fulton's next paddle boat in 1793; enlarged copy of the Clermont; post cards of the Clermont; plan of the reproduced Clermont by the Hudson-Fulton Commission; steel engraving of Robert Fulton, published by Wilson & Co., New York, and of Benjamin West's portrait of Robert Fulton; engravings and half tone prints of Vanderlyn's painting of Fulton; Fulton painted by himself; bust of Fulton by Houdon; picture of R. R. Livingstone, Fulton's great friend; caricature of Fulton's torpedo boat in the shape of a devil fish, dated 1811; lithograph of Fulton and Hudson; the first time table of the Fulton boat; plans of Fulton's submarine boats and torpedoes in position; cut of Fulton's inclined planes; series of improvements on the Clermont, represented by seventeen boats up to 1816; the "Clermont," from Reigart; picture of Fulton's first conception of a steamboat (dreaming out the invention); photographic copy of letters of Robert Fulton's father; "John Fitch's Boat," from Reigart; an enlarged drawing of Fitch's paddle boat and Oliver Evans' steam wagon and boat, enlarged from Watson's, by J. Harold Geiszel, of Lancaster; copies of the unpublished letters of Fulton, from the Dreer collection of the Historical Society of Philadelphia, as follows: One concerning the attempt of a Mr. Stevens to infringe on Fulton; one on the organization of steamboat companies and on the price of boats; one suggesting to Oliver Evans that he and Evans shall remain friends; one on his becoming bail for an insolvent debted mechanic; one to President Washington on Internal Canals for America; a statement of William Henry's attempts at steamboat making, prior to Fulton; a statement of prominent facts about Fulton's father and the Fulton farm; the Fulton medal issued by the Fulton National Bank of Lancaster; the Fulton medal of 1858, issued by the



Replica of the "Clermont" Steaming Up the Hudson.

Fulton institute of Lancaster; replica of the Fulton statue in the rotunda at Washington; Bible belonging to Fulton's grandmother, exhibited by Mrs. Whiteside; supposed model made by Fulton, by Louis Kirk; a picture of David Ramsey's birthplace.

One of the interesting exhibits in the collection was the following:

LANCASTER COUNTY'S TITLE TO THE FIRST THOUGHT OF AND EFFORT IN STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION.

"1. Mr. Jordan, the Librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, has shown me a letter written by a man, either from New York or Ohio, in which the writer says that a man by the name of Peter Whiteside was the first to invent a steam propelled boat, that he made an experiment with his boat on the Schuylkill River fifteen years before the trip of the "Clermont" on the Hudson. This would have been in the year 1792. The letter also states that Whiteside's experiment proved a failure, the boat sinking up the Schuylkill, and the inventor then said, "It won't work; anybody that wants the d—d thing can have it." The letter also intimates that an offer to sell the boat to the government was also unsuccessful.

2. Even if this were true, Lancaster County is still twenty-nine years ahead of that event, because all histories on the subject admit that William Henry, of Lancaster, in the year 1763 constructed a boat fitted up with paddle wheels and that he was in communication with James Watt, inventor of the steam engine concerning this, about that date. A part of the records of the American Philosophical Society amply bears this out. (See Mrs. Sutcliffe's book, pp. 31 and 32.)

3. Therefore, as far as Lancaster County's priority is concerned, she, in her inventive citizen, William Henry, was prior to Fitch and Evans and any other inventor; and in Robert Fulton was prior, in the successful application of steam to steamboats, to any other person also."

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

LETTERS OF REGRET AND ACCEPTANCE.

Letters were received by the committee from a number of prominent persons, most of which will be bound in book form. Among those writing either their acceptances or regrets that are better known were: Governor Edwin S. Stuart, Governor

Austin L. Crothers, Hon. M. Hampton Todd, Mrs. Alice Ferre Todd, Hon. John Wanamaker, Hon. J. Hampton Moore, George F. Baer, Dr. Geo. M. Phillips, Barr Ferree, Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, Delaware County Historical Society, Berks County Historical Society, Lehigh County Historical Society, American Art Society, Mrs. Alice Crary Sutcliffe, Edward C. Camman, H. H. Camman, Cornelia Fulton Crary, Chas. H. Crary, Amy Crary, Hon. Theo. K. Stubbs, Lewis K. Stubbs, and many others.

WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES.

An idea of the amount of work done by the various sub-committees can be formed from the following abstracts from their reports to the main committee:

The committee on invitation, Miss Martha B. Clark, chairman, sent out 520 cards, 100 postals and many letters, and gave much encouragement to the attendance in many other ways; being also a veritable bureau of information on all the phases of the celebration.

The Finance Committee collected by voluntary subscriptions from Geo. Steinman, W. U. Hensel, J. D. Landis, W. N. Appel, H. Frank Eshleman, C. F. Rengier, W. W. Griest, I. H. Weaver, Jas. Rose, J. U. Fritchey, F. B. McClain, J. Hay Brown, W. T. Brown, Dr. Jno. L. Atlee, B. C. Atlee, C. F. Hager, G. Ross Eshleman, J. P. McCaskey, Morris Zook, J. P. Breneman, W. M. Franklin, E. G. Smith, H. S. Williamson, E. O. Lyte, F. R. Diffenderffer, James Kelly, Horace L. Skiles and S. D. Bausman, the sum of $220.00.

Contributions received as above		$220.00	
Received from sale of programme		27.74	
Received from sale privileges		20.08	$267.74

CONTRA.

Tiffany tablet	$25.00		
Wheatland Hotel, entertainment guests	20.00		
The New Era Printing Co., printing 1,100 souvenirs	52.46		
D. B. Landis, printing badges	7.45		
Quarryville Sun, printing bills	3.50		
J. D. Rider, printing invitations	9.00		
G. W. Killian, photos	2.50		
Martha B. Clark, postage	10.40		
Jas. Gray and others, labor on grounds	21.25		
D. F. Magee, sundry expenses, stamps, telephoning, livery hire, car fares	12.38		
Parker B. Shank, lumber bill	25.79	$189.73	

COST OF TABLET.

Jno. A. Weitzel, pattern and finish	$25.00		
Fred P. Mentzer, lettering pattern	20.00		
B. S. Buckwalter, machining, etc.	6.75		
J. Walter Miller Co., bronze casting	17.45	$69.20	
Total expenditure		$258.93	$258.93
Balance in hand			$8.81

The work of the Reception Committee and various other committees appears in the above general report of the exercises as they were conducted during the day.

MEMBERS ATTEND NEW YORK CELEBRATION.

The following members of the Society attended the New York Fulton-Hudson Celebration, as official delegates of this Society and made individual reports: George Steinman, Rev. G. I. Browne, D. F. Magee, Esq., C. B. Hollinger and Jno. L. Summy.

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT FULTON.

"Robert Fulton married on Thursday (at New York) January 8, 1808, to Harriet Livingston.

Their children were:

I. Robert Barlow Fulton. Died, unmarried, at an early age.

NOTE.—There are no descendants of Robert Fulton who bear his surname.

II. Julia Fulton, married Charles Bright, Esq., of Philadelphia. She died in 1848, leaving three children: Charles, Robert Fulton and Mary. All these died without issue; the widow of Robert Fulton Blight surviving.*

III. Cornelia Livingston Fulton, married Edward Charles Crary, Esq., of New York city. They were married by the Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D., at the residence of Mortimer Livingston, Esq., New York city, June 20, 1831. There children were:

a. Reverend Robert Fulton Crary, D.D., married in Trinity Chapel, New York, Agnes Boyd Van Kleeck, daughter of the Rev. Robert Boyd Van Kleeck, D.D. Their children are:

Amy,* Cornelia Fulton, Alice,* Edith Livingston (Smith) and Robert Fulton Crary, Jr.*

b. Edward Charles Crary, died unmarried.

c. Ella Cornelia Crary,* married at Trinity Chapel, New York, Herman H. Cammann,* Esq., of New York. Their children are:

Edward Crary Cammann* and H. Schuyler Cammann.*

d. Charles Franklin Crary,* unmarried, resides at Merrick, Long Island.

IV. Mary Livingston Fulton, married Robert Ludlow, Esq. They had one son:

Robert Fulton Ludlow, of Claverack, New York.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the committee:

D. F. MAGEE,
Chairman,
WALTER M. FRANKLIN,
Secretary,
A. K. HOSTETTER,
Treasurer,
W. U. HENSEL,
MARY N. ROBINSON,
R. M. REILLY,
H. FRANK ESHLEMAN,
MARTHA B. CLARK,
REV. G. I. BROWNE,
DR. JOS. H. DUBBS,
GEORGE STEINMAN,
Robert Fulton Centenary Committee.

* Present and participating in this celebration.

MINUTES OF OCTOBER MEETING.

LANCASTER, PA., Oct. 12, 1909.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular October meeting this evening in its quarters in the Smith Free Library Building, the session having been postponed from the regular evening owing to the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York. There was a fair attendance of the members. President Steinman presided.

The librarian announced the following contributions during the month:

Library of Congress, Kohl collection of maps; Bureau of Ethnology, Mesa Verde National Park antiquities; American Historical Association, Annual Report, 2 Vols., Second Volume containing the early "Texas Diplomatic Correspondence; Reminiscences of One Hundred Years, 1809–1909, of the Small firm, York; Schuylkill County Historical Society, Vol. 2, No. 4; American Philosophical Society, May–August, 1909; local post cards from D. B. Landis; Robert Fulton's Birthplace, view September 21, 1909; Conestoga River, from Media Hill; mills at Eden, on Conestoga.

Miss Anna Eberly, of this city, and James Blair Moore, of Quarryville, R. F. D. No. 1, were elected to membership, and the applications of the following received: James Rose, this city; W. George Brooks, Philadelphia; Theodore Diller, Pittsburg; Martin W. Witmer and Jacob L. Landis, this city.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting on the question of a permanent home for the Society reported the matter still under advisement. It is probable that arrangements will be made for the Society to continue holding its meetings in the Library building.

The principal business before the meeting was the presentation of the report of the committee from the Society which

had charge of the centenary exercises held at the birthplace of Robert Fulton. The committee had prepared a most voluminous report, covering every detail of the elaborate exercises, including abstracts of the addresses and a detailed financial statement. The report, which was read by D. F. Magee, Esq., was accepted, and a vote of thanks extended to the committee for its most excellent work. The committee was then discharged.

A vote of thanks was also extended to Miss Mary T. Magee for her work in designing the bronze tablet placed in Fulton House, and also the speaker's stand. The Society also extended its thanks to Frank C. Pyle, in whose meadow part of the celebration was held, and also to Joseph Swift, the owner of Fulton House.

The report of the committee was ordered printed in the Society's pamphlet.

A motion was passed that all numbers of the Society's pamphlets will hereafter be sold for twenty-five cents a copy to non-members. These publications are growing very valuable, and even at the figure to be charged they will be very reasonable.

The paper of the evening was prepared by Rev. S. F. Hotchkin, of Philadelphia, his subject being the "Manheim Museum." It was read by the Librarian, Mr. Steigerwalt.

Mr. D. F. Magee and Rev. George I. Browne, who were two of the duly credited delegates to the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York, presented interesting verbal reports of the demonstration.

Mr. W. U. Hensel suggested that the annual outings of the Society should be called "Historic Day," and that the members should spend the day at some point of interest in the county.

A number of very handsome medals of the Hudson-Fulton celebration were displayed by Mr. A. K. Hostetter.



Reverse.



Obverse.
The Hudson-Fulton Medal.

PRESENTED WITH A MEDAL.

After the adjournment of the October meeting W. U. Hensel received a communication from Hon. James M. Beck, of the Hudson-Fulton Commission in New York, communicating to the Historical Society that at a meeting of the Commission it had been decided to present to the Lancaster County Historical Society one of the ten memorial medals of the New York celebration. It was accordingly transmitted to the Society through Mr. Hensel, and the officers made due acknowledgment thereof. The conferring of this medal was a great distinction, as replicas of it were presented only to the most notable scientific and historical bodies of the country, such as the Smithsonian Institution, the Stevens Institute, etc.

The medal was exhibited in the window of A. Rhoads' jewelry store for a week or so, and attracted a great deal of attention. The following is a brief description of it:

The medal is of solid silver, weighing fourteen ounces. The reverse is devoted to the Fulton observance. It is treated with a classical design, consisting of three seated, draped female figures. The central figure holds in her lap a model of the Clermont. The figure on her right rests one hand on another, representing Commerce, while the figure at her left holds a pen and scroll representing History. Upon a tablet in the central background between two columns is a portrait of Fulton, made after Benjamin West's painting, and surrounded by a wreath. At the bottom of the medal is the legend: "First use of steam in navigation on the Hudson river, 1807."

The obverse is indicative of the Hudson observance, the main feature being a representation of the sailors of the Half Moon watching the heaving of the lead.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NOVEMBER 5, 1909.



"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

CRESAP'S WAR—THE LANCASTER COUNTY BORDER STRUGGLE.

MINUTES OF NOVEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XIII. NO. 9.

LANCASTER, PA.
1909.



Cresap's War—The Lancaster County Border Struggle - 237
By H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.

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CRESAP'S WAR

The Lancaster County Border Struggle.

Cresap's War was simply a series of campaigns beginning in 1735, in a struggle which at that time was about fifty years old—the border struggle between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The difficulty began as early as 1684, and was the chief cause which took Penn back to England that year, where he remained until 1699. Maryland contended that the Susquehanna river was the southwestern boundary of Pennsylvania, and our people insisted that the fortieth degree of north latitude was the southern boundary. Twice temporary lines were agreed upon, and twice the agreement was broken. About 1717 the agreement was reached locating the boundary near where it is to-day, but a few years later it was disregarded. About 1718 Maryland began surveying land near Conestoga, claiming it as Maryland soil (3 C., 37). In 1722 we find Maryland authorities surveying and taking up land fifteen miles above Conestoga (3 C., 160), and the same year an agreement was reached between the Governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland that no land be surveyed within ten miles west of the river (Do. 161). But later in the year a whole colony of Marylanders came and invaded the Susquehanna country (Do. 179). Gov. Keith, of Pennsylvania, then insisted on running the old "mouth of Octorara line" west till it should meet the branches of the Potomac as the boundary (do.). In 1723 the Maryland Governor again threat-

ened to assert the Susquehanna river as the boundary (do., 222). The next year many petitions and complaints were sent in to the Assembly of Pennsylvania that Maryland had renewed the encroachment (2 V., 290). Maryland also used threats to make the Pennsylvanians who lived in the disputed district acknowledge allegiance to Maryland (do.).

In a desultory way the struggle now goes onward five or six years, up to 1730. About that time Cresap appears to have moved up on the Susquehanna river from Baltimore county and settled opposite what is now Washington Borough. About the same time the Germans began going over the Susquehanna and settling. These two were the match and the tinder to the powder.

Maryland began, in 1731, making large surveys just opposite Conestoga over Susquehanna, and the Governor of Pennsylvania protested (1 A., 289), but the Maryland Governor insisted that he was lawfully in that place (do. 292).

Thomas Cresap First Appears.

And now Thomas Cresap first appears in the struggle, though he takes at present no hand in it until about four years later. In certain depositions given by him he says that in October, 1731, he and his man,Chance, at work at the western side of the Blue Rock Ferry, which he owned heard the signal (three gun shots) from the eastern shore for him to bring his flat over, as certain persons wanted to cross. He and his man came over and found there three men belonging to Edmund Cartledge on the shore (one a big negro) and they got on the flat, and when out about seventy yards they attacked Cresap and his man and threw them both into

the water, and tried to kill Cresap, but captured his man, Chance. Cresap finally floated to a rock and an Indian later rescued him. The Lancaster county men then took his flat and servant to the shore and kept them (1 A., 311). He went to Andrew Cornish, a justice of Conestoga, for a warrant for these men, but he says the justice only made sport of him, and told him he could not expect any favors in Lancaster county (do. 313). He also charged that John Cartledge offered a reward to any one who would burn Cresap's house, and drive him and his family south (do., 313). The trouble was that Cresap was keeping a ferry, says the record (1 A., 331),four miles north of the latitude of Philadelphia, and thus at least twenty miles north of the Maryland boundary, and would not take out a license, claiming he had a license from Maryland and claiming that point (Washington Borough latitude) was in Maryland. At this time Cresap was twenty-four years old, but he was a rugged frontiersman (do. 311). Cresap was captured by the Scotch-Irish about this time, the Germans sympathizing with him (do. 317). The Government, too, it seems, disavowed this assault on Cresap, and said the Irish of Lancaster county were acting without authority in harassing him—at least the Assembly said so (do.).

Samuel Blunston in a letter dated 1732 says: "We had given repeated orders to the Dutch to stand on their defense, but, instead, the wives of these Dutch gave notice to the Marylanders how to surprise the Lancaster county authorities and capture some of them" (do.).

Blunston says the measures thus far taken were such as would disburse a mob, but they were not sufficient in

this case, "for these are a set of fellows pretending to act by the authority of another Government, and if our Sheriff should go over with a company of men he might search several days and not find them, and they may be strong enough to overcome him and his men; and besides the Sheriff of Baltimore will assist them. What we want is continual defense (do. 318). It is a question now whether we shall give up that side of the river to them or defend against them," says Blunston. "And if that side were given up, it would seriously affect the inhabitants on this side, where there are already too many malcontents. We need twelve or more rangers to encourage the Dutch to return to their homes. We should root out the nest of villains at Conejohela (Washington Borough) and offer a reward, say, of ten pounds a man for taking the ring leaders and twenty pounds for their captain." He also says "we are obliged to hire people to defend John Wright's house, being the only garrison we have except what is kept by women and children. There has already been a battle in John Wright's wheat field." This may be called the first battle of the "Wheat Field," for there was another in 1735 (1 A., 464). He says our people also aggravated the Marylanders by calling them the "hominy gentry."

Governors Try to Fight It Out.

The Governors on both sides now took the border question in hand and tried to fight it out; but they were as far apart in feeling and sentiment as the people. Practically the whole year of 1733 was spent in negotiations between the two Governors to settle the dispute, but without avail.

But with the beginning of 1734 out-

rages broke out afresh (3 V., 215). Joshua Minshall was taken from his home in Susquehanna and imprisoned in Baltimore (3 C., 542). Hamilton and Goergas were appointed commissioners by Pennsylvania to meet the Governor of Maryland, and they did it, holding several meetings; but they could not reconcile the differences about the boundary line (3 C., 545-568).

Cresap was a carpenter, and in January, 1734, he was to come over to John Hendrix's house, in what is now Washington Borough, and square logs for a house. The Sheriff rushed upon them and seized eight of Cresap's tenants on warrants issued by Wright. They proceeded to cross the river to Cresap's house. He shot through between the logs and wounded one man, and the remainder ran away and left the wounded man (1 A., 411). It turned out that Cresap had ten men besides his family in the house, and his wife could shoot as well as any of them, and declared she hoped the wounded man had been shot in the heart instead of in the legs (do. 412.). Another witness gave this account of the attack on Cresap's house: On January 29, 1734, in the evening, Martin Funk, a German,came to the Blue Rock, in the township of Hempfield, and desired to be ferried over the river to Thos. Cresap's. (It seems a good many Germans allied themselves with Cresap, and he built a dozen tenant houses for them to live in. He held them in fear). The German crossed by John Emerson's ferry, a rival of Cresap's. The witness remained at Cresap's house during the night. Cresap said there was a reward of fifty pounds on Emerson's head and Samuel Bluston's head, and that he meant to get the reward, for they were like the rest of the rogues. Cresap told the witness that

nineteen Lancaster men had been at the upper ferry during the day and captured some of his men, and that if he had been there, there would have been war. While they were talking in Cresap's house, says the witness, about 7 o'clock p. m., they heard the sound of horses coming, and Cresap and the other seven or eight people in the house got their guns to defend the house, and put benches against the door to keep it fast. The invaders from Lancaster county then rushed against the door, but could not open it, and one of them came near the logs and told Cresap he had a warrant for him, but if he would come out he would not be harmed. Cresap told those outside if they came to look between the logs they would see eleven guns pointed at them. One made the experiment, and was promptly shot, the charge going into his leg. Then the door was opened and several rushed in, but Cresap, who had retreated to a little room in the rear, beat them back with his gun and nailed the door shut. Then some one outside asked for a candle to see how to take care of the wounded man, but Mrs. Cresap said that she would not only not give them a candle, but would be glad to wash her hands in the man's heart blood (do 413-14). And thus this effort to capture Cresap failed.

The First Pitched Battle.

The next year, 1735, occurred the first pitched battle in the Cresap War It was fought near Wrightsville, now stands or near that spot, and was more grotesque than sanguinary. It is described in the depositions of John Wright, taken before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, September 24, 1735, Daniel Delaney, Esq., Attorney General of Maryland, being present to

cross-examine. Wright said that he was possessed of a tract of land lying on the west side of the Susquehanna, opposite the plantation where he lived on the east side of said river, about seven miles more northerly than the city of Philadelphia. That about the beginning of July, with a suitable number of men, he went over to harvest his wheat, and was so employed when Cresap, captain of the militia of Maryland, with some twenty persons, men, women and lads, armed with guns, swords, pistols and blunderbusses, with drums beating, came toward the field. The affiant demanded of Cresap what he meant by appearing in so hostile a manner, to the terror of His Majesty's peaceful subjects, employed about the lawful business of husbandry. Cresap answered that he was informed several Pennsylvanians were coming over the river, and he was come to fight them, if they would see fit to engage. At the same time he had a drawn sword in one hand and a cocked pistol in the other, both of which were presented to this affiant's breast, who, as a justice, having commanded the said Cresap and his company to keep His Majesty's peace, at his peril, told them he would keep at his lawful business unless prevented by force. This resolution, says Wright, and this commanding of Cresap to keep the peace had some weight wih Cresap's followers, for his soldiers thereafter returned and refused to fight (1 A., 464) Thus a great, bloody battle was avoided.

A month or two later, however, there was a real skirmish on the west bank of the Susquehanna by people of that section upon the Sheriff of Lancaster county and his deputies, who went over the river to serve writs for the collection of certain

debts (3 C., 612). The defendants could not find bail and were arrested for debt. About the time the Sheriff and his deputies were starting to cross the river back to Lancaster county, suddenly about thirty men on horseback, armed with cutlasses and clubs, appeared, and suddenly fell upon the Sheriff in a furious manner, and, having grievously beat and wounded them, rescued the defendants, and the Sheriff and his deputies took to flight. The attack was inspired by Cresap, and based on the belief that all west of the river was Maryland, and that the Lancaster county Sheriff had no power therein.

The next year, 1736, a body of 300 Marylanders was organized and mobilized near the locality of Wrightsville, to meet any force Lancaster county should send out to oppose it. September 11 Robert Barber made the statement on oath before the Mayor of Philadelphia that he was on the preceding Sunday on the west side of the Susquehanna river, where about 300 inhabitants of Maryland, all armed in a hostile manner, under the command of several officers of the militia of Maryland,with beat of drum and sound of trumpet, marched to John Hendrix's house, about six miles north of the latitude of Philadelphia (about a mile below Wrightsville now) and a company of Lancaster county magistrates being at the house of John Wright, Jr. (Wrightsville), asked the commanding officer what this martial array meant. He said they had no orders to treat with any of the magistrates of Lancaster county, but they came by order of the Maryland Governor, and that thirteen companies of the militia were mustered. Some of these same soldiers broke open and robbed many houses and greatly terrified the inhabitants (1 A., 489).

At the same time the Sheriff of Lancaster county got a force of 150 people together to meet the Sheriff of Baltimore county, who was aided by Cresap and a couple hundred Marylanders in battle. The report was afloat that the Sheriff of Baltimore with 200 men, under military officers, on the night of the second Saturday of September, had arrived at Cresap's. On Saturday they appeared on horseback, with beating drum and sound of trumpet at John Wright's. A conference was fixed for the next day, but during Sunday night the Baltimore troops suddenly left. Nothing apparently came of this, and the Lancaster county troops disbanded (4 C., 63-4). But the Sheriff of Lancaster county was ordered to get a large force ready to meet any emergency (do. 66).

A Letter to the Younger Penn.

Concerning these events of 1736, Samuel Blunston wrote the following letter to the Proprietor, the younger Penn, which has never been published, but remains among the manuscripts in the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia, as follows:

"September ye 8th, 1736.

"May It Please the Proprietor:

"Not knowing when this comes to hand, whether thou may have seen a letter wrote yesterday morning to the President and Council giving an account of the Maryland invasion, I shall relate it in order from the beginning.

"While I was in Philadelphia, as thous heard, the Marylanders were expected up and accordingly the Dutch on the other side (of the river) and a considerable number from this side met at John Wright Junr's, and stayed together three days till they heard a party who were come up near half

way on the Barrens, had been remanded back by the Governor, and they were just separating as I got home. But by being informed they had further intentions against us, I procured a man to ride down on this side and cross the river at Williams' Ferry, and go from there to their musterfield near Nathaniel Rigby's, at Deer Creek, where being taken up for a spy, as he really was, and kept with them all day while they mustered, he learned their whole design, of coming up with a select army of men, drawn out of every company in the county to the number of about 300, including the officers, who had been nine days in gathering, and were to march in two days for our Province.

"Upon this news, we expected their coming until Saturday last, when he heard they arrived at Cresap's in the evening, and on Sunday about noon they came to John Hendrix's marching with beat of drum and sound of trumpet. We had then at John Wright's of our own people about 40 men. Provision was made for the Marylanders at Hendricks, where they dined, and in the afternoon several of the officers came, four several times, desiring to speak with the Dutch, or that they might be delivered to them But as none of the Magistrates were then over except Edward Smout, nor the Sheriff nor any people from Donegal yet come we had not taken council what was proper to be done, further than to defend the house and keep the Dutch out of their sight.

"Toward evening on Sunday a considerable company of people, to the number of 100 or upwards came from Donegal and Lancaster, and on our going over about sunset with two flat loads, at once the army, when we were half way over the river, beat to

arms and precipitately leaving their dinner mounted and marched as we supposed, with intent to oppose our landing; but instead they filed off and returned that night to Cresap's.

"Before the going over of the people from this side the Sheriff had agreed to meet us and the Dutch there the next morning, Monday, at ten o'clock; but when they went away they left word they might come to them on Monday to Cresap's, when their army marched off. Colonel Edward Hall came to our company and was there when we went over, so we drew up a short paper which three of the Dutch signed, requesting they would commit their demands to writing, and the letter was sent by Hall, but they returned no answer.

"On Monday our Sheriff sent the Sheriff of Baltimore an order to depart to which he returned a threatening answer, and in the afternoon marched to Barnett Weymor's where they lodged, and sent a message to Michael Tanner by his wife that they desired to see him. And upon his writing for the passport for himself and two of our people who might come out, when they sent one for him but refused the others.

"On Monday morning they marched Eastward toward Codorus and when they were got four five miles distance from us they divided into two companies and went to plundering houses, getting in at the windows or getting in and breaking open the doors; and took with them several pieces of linen cloth for public dues as they pretended; and the party in which Cresap was threatened the women to burn the houses but they did not.

"While they were at this work Michael Tanner overtook them about six miles from the river and having re-

ceived instructions how to act he had a pretty long conversation with their Sheriff and chief officers telling them the reason of their (the Germans') revolt and inveighing Cresap's ill behavior; and that they had rather quit their places than suffer such treatment (under Maryland). The Sheriff and officers spoke to him very fair and endeavored to persuade him to go down to the Governor or at least to write, both of which he refused. They told him if the Dutch would return to their duty they should have better treatment, for their failure their taxes this year should be remitted and they should not be levied again until they were better able to pay. He desired 'em to commit to writing what terms they had to offer, but they answered they had only the word on honor from ye Governor and would promise on their own honor to perform what they promised. He then told them most of his countrymen were gone over the river (East) so that he could give no immediate answer but that he would make their proposal known to them and return an answer in two weeks. Upon which they returned to him the goods they had taken and promised no more who had signed the paper should receive any damage during that time. But if they did not return the Governor would come up with a much greater force and would totally dispossess them and put in their places such lusty young men as would be true to him and keep possession; whom he would bring up with him for that purpose. And upon them consenting the company parted. The Sheriff and part of the men went toward Codorus and Conewago in their return to Patapsco and the other part returned to Cresap's from whence we suppose they went this

morning toward their respective homes. Thus the affair for the present ended and our people sufficiently tired out waiting returned to their business.

"Had our Sheriff and his men been well armed I make no doubt but that they would have given a total rout to their whole army, but as they were almost destitute of arms could only stand on the defense, and prevented them from doing any other harm except march and counter-march, pillage a few houses and talk with a Dutchman (Michael Tanner), though we were well informed they intended much greater matters when they came up. It also gained the revolters time that they and the Council might be acquainted with it, and take such future measures as you think proper which it is absolutely necessary should be agreed on and time enough for them to send their answer.

"The poor people are mightily desirous to live under this Government; and some of them will rather quit their possessions than return to their former slavery. The Governor of Maryland has it much at heart to bring all on that side into subjection and if that is once obtained I dare venture to say his pretense won't be bounded even by this river.

"If no more defense is to be made it may be well to let them know soon that every man may provide for himself, but if more just and vigorous measures are to be taken, time provisions should be made for defense.

"I hope to see the proprietor here by this day a week. I am too much fatigued with the resolution already taken. I have procured Robert Barber to go down with this letter to the President, he having the required Dispatch. He was the whole time on the spot and

can give thee or the Council a more full account of the whole affair.

The Proprietor's Spared Friend,
"SA. BLUNSTON.

"P. S. There has been a considerable quantity of rum used on this occasion, which was mostly borrowed to save expense; and it would be cheaper to send up a cask to pay it back again than to pay it here in money."

The paper, which "three Dutchmen signed." is found in Vol. 4 of the Col. Rec., p. 67, in which Michael Tanner, Henry Liphart and Christian Crawl state they desire the Marylanders to commit in writing what they wish to demand of these Germans living west of the Susquehanna, so that it can be more carefully considered. And on page 125, of the same book, the whole controversy is reviewed in a petition sent by the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania to the King. This latter petition sets forth, among other things, that for a long time there was a warrant out to take Cresap on the charge of murder, and that the Sheriff, attended by a lot of German Protestants and Europeans, lately arrived, of the Communion of the Church of England and Scotland, went over to capture Cresap and set fire to his house in doing so, but that there was bloodshed in the undertaking.

Joseph Ross' Narration.

Another very elaborate narration concerning the whole trouble is the deposition of John Ross, of Lancaster county in 1736 (1 A., 526). This described the same events which are detailed in Blunston's letter. Ross, however, says, in addition,that a large number of Lancaster county people crossed the river in three flats, and when about landing on the western side the militia of Maryland, who

were there, beat their drums and prepared to make a stand, but after firing their blunderbusses they retreated toward the house of Thomas Cresap.

The man Daunt, whom Cresap shot by firing between the logs of his house, died, and it was determined to arrest Cresap for murder (4 C., 109). The following account of the arrest is given: The Sheriff and twenty-four deputies, November 23, 1736, went to Cresap's house and early the next morning surrounded the place and called on him to surrender. But he and the men with him began a furious firing, so that the Sheriff could not storm the house without hazard, there being nearly 100 firearms in it. He tried to get some who were in the house with Cresap to desert him, but they had all taken on oath to kill any one who offered to surrender. One, however, found means to desert by getting out by the chimney. At dusk the Sheriff's party set fire to the house and offered to quench it if Cresap would surrender, but he would not do so; nor would he allow his wife and children to leave the house, but fired at those who proposed it. When the floor was ready to fall in (that is, the ceiling) he and those with him rushed forth, loaded with arms, which they fired at the Sheriff and then threw them away. Cresap was finally captured, and when he was taken he declared that he had intended to kill his wife and children or that they should be burnt in the fire rather than be captured (4 C., 109, 7-10).

While Cresap was in jail a freebooter named Higginbotham took his place at the head of the Marylanders and he began to intimidate and drive the Germans who settled over the river Susquehanna back to the eastern side, etc. (4 C., 150). He broke into their houses with axes, wounded

and carried them away prisoners, and drove the women and children forth in the month of January into the woods.

Early in 1737, therefore, the Council of Pennsylvania sent orders to the Sheriff of Lancaster county to raise a sufficient number of men of the county at such points on the west side of the Susquehanna, under proper officers, as should prevent further disorders. The border warfare along the Susquehanna river was so serious and so ruinous to the inhabitants, and especially to the Germans who had taken allegience to both provinces, in their despair, that Council sent two commissioners to the seat of war, who held a conference with all the Lancaster county justices and perfected a plan of watching the frontier.

Horror of Border Warfare.

The horror of the Larcaster county border warfare is shown by the cruel treatment inflicted upon the Germans whom Higginbotham, as lieutenant for the imprisoned Cresap, captured and took to the Baltimore jail. The Council of Pennsylvania, in a letter dated March 5, 1737, addressed to the Governor of Maryland (4 C. 159), among other things, said: "What must the world judge or yourself say of the last transactions begun and since continued by your new Captain Higginbotham and his crew.....the seizing and taking at one time half a dozen quiet and peaceable men from the humane office of digging a grave to bury the dead of a neighbor's family, hurrying them through the woods in the most rigorous, cold season that has been for some years known, about 100 miles on foot and then committing them in like weather to a narrow, noisome jail without any other subsistence than a pint of Indian corn

boiled in water, for the whole 24 hours, for which pint, of the value of half a penny, each man is charged by the Sheriff 20 pounds of tobacco, for each day, and no fire or any other lodging than the bare floor. Your captain and his gang breaking down the windows, fired in upon the family at one man's house, then breaking up both doors, beat him and his wife with their guns till they broke two on them and then took the man; another they took from his threshing floor, and being at the work thinly clad, his wife following him to carry his coat to him,they fired at the woman and obliged her to return; they cut down the doors of two other houses and took the men; and at another the man who fled upon horseback to escape they fired two shots, etc." We can hardly imagine that such cruelties of a petty war existed here in our county, but they did.

Cresap, the Ringleader, in Jail.

Meanwhile Cresap, the ringleader, lay in the jail at Philadelphia during most of the year 1737, and his associates were in Lancaster jail, when Wednesday, October 26, at midnight, John Charlton, captain of the Maryland garrison, with sixteen men,armed with guns, pistols, cutlasses, etc., broke into the keeper's part of the jail, pulled the keeper and his wife out of bed and presented cocked pistols to their breasts, demanded the keys of the jail, that the doors might be set open, which was done, and the Maryland prisoners let out (4 C. 251 and 2).

Cresap was again taken after renewing the border warfare, but before he was tried the King of England sent a command to the Governors of both Pennsylvania and Maryland which was brought before the Council, January 3, 1738, requiring both governments to

desist from further war upon each other; and to be responsible for any hurt or damage done by each to the other, or the people thereof (4 C. 264), and that all prisoners taken on either side should be released from prison and enlarged. The result was that Cresap, whose petition was lying before Council to be released on bail, was granted that liberty, and there is no record of whatever became of his case.

Thus ended the long boundary struggle, which lasted during at least half a century, and did more than any one other thing to keep Penn away from his province during a large part of the first ten years of his government here; and also kept infant Lancaster county during four years of suffering, hardship and terror in the throes of Cresap's War.

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 5, 1909.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting this evening in the usual place, President Steinman presided and A. K. Hostetter acted as secretary protem. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

James Rose, Martin W. Witmer, Jacob L. Landis, of this city; W. Geo. Brooks, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Theodore Diller, of Pittsburg, were elected to membership, and the applications of Rev. Dr. J. W. Meminger, Robert Herr Henry and Dr. William G. Fox, of this city, were received.

The Librarian, Mr. Charles T. Steigerwalt, announced the following donations since the last meeting:

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Volume 33, No. 132, October, 1909; German-American Annals for September and October, 1909, from German-American Historical Society; Mitterlungen des Deutschen Pionier-Vereins von Philadelphia, 1909; four postal cards, with local views, from D. B. Landis; "Wealthy Citizens of Lancaster County, Pa."(no date, about 1845),from Bernard Penn-Gaskell McGrann; Fulton Memorial, comprising views, etc., pertaining to the recent Fulton celebration, neatly bound, from President George Steinman; photograph, mounted, of the annual outing of the Society at Lititz, June, 1909, from I. J. Dengler.

On motion of Mr. Steigerwalt, a vote of thanks was tendered the donors.

On Mr. Steigerwalt's motion the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of five, composed of Albert K. Hostetter, D. B. Landis, George F. K. Erisman, Miss Martha Clark and the Librarian, to be known as the Library Committee, be appointed to take charge of the removal of the library to its new room, its installation therein, the cataloguing of the library and anything that may be deemed necessary to make its use of more benefit to the Society in general, with full power to expend a reasonable amount to cover the expense of the removal, etc."

Mr. H. Frank Eshleman presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

"That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to gather the reliable historical evidence and proofs of the year when, and the place where, the first permanent and regular settlement was made within the territory of present Lancaster county, and reoprt the same to this society at a subsequent meeting."

President Steinman named as the committee Mr. Eshleman, C. T. Steigerwalt and A. K. Hostetter.

The report of the Executive Committee stated that 500 copies of the Fulton House celebration would be printed, and that the price would be thirty-five cents a copy to non-members. The report, on motion of D. F. Magee,. was accepted.

The question of the proper disposition of the medal presented to the Society by the Hudson-Fulton Commission was brought up, and, on motion of Mr. Steigerwat, Mr. A. K. Hostetter was made the custodian.

The paper of the evening was pre-

pared by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and read by Miss Martha B. Clark, the corresponding secretary. The author had for his subject "Cresap's War, the story of an early border struggle between Pennsylvania and Maryland." On motion of Mr. D. B. Landis, the thanks of the society were extended to the author.

The society then adjourned.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DECEMBER 3, 1909.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

EARLY LANCASTER TAXABLES — 1754.
LANCASTER COUNTY FINANCES IN 1794.
MINUTES OF DECEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XIII. NO. 10.

LANCASTER, PA.
1909.

Early Lancaster Taxables — 1754, - - - - 263
By H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.

Lancaster County Finances in 1794, - - - - 278
By John L. Summy.

Minutes of the December Meeting, - - - - 285

EARLY LANCASTER TAXABLES—1754

A document, entitled "The Return of the Borough of Lancaster, 1754," has just come to my hands. It has never been in print, and its contents are not recorded in any book of record in the Court House or elsewhere. It consists of five sheets of paper, not bound together at all, kept, evidently, for some years, in a folio cover. It seems to be complete. That these five loose sheets were kept together 155 years is a surprising and a very fortunate fact.

This return contains the only list in existence of the names of persons who were the lot owners and tenants, the male heads of families of our town of Lancaster in 1754. More than this, it is the earliest list now in existence anywhere. The return or assessments of Lancaster borough or town, prior to this date, have all long since been lost, cast away or destroyed. But it seems that when Samuel Evans wrote the history of Lancaster county, which bears his name, some of the earlier lists were in existence and likely seen by him, because on page 365, speaking of William Henry, he says that his name first appears on the assessment lists for Lancaster borough, in 1754, from which a fair inference arises that Mr. Evans saw or knew what was contained in the prior lists. There were twelve of these prior lists up to 1754, because the town was made a separate municipality—a borough—in 1742, and had a separate assess-

ment. From its beginning in 1728 to 1743, of course, it was a part of the township from which it was taken.

This document contains not only the names of heads of families, from which we can determine the ratio of the Germans, English and other nationalities of the residents, but it sets forth also the number of lots owned by each; specifies landlords and tenants; the names of those who owned horses, cows, sheep, bound-servants, hired-servants and slaves, and how many in each case. While there is a column entitled "sheep," there is not one entered in that column to the credit of any owner. Evidently it was the New York stock brokers who first discovered the "lambs" in our town, and sheared them.

It is set forth in Haz. Reg., Vol. 5, p. 115, that in 1752 the town of Lancaster had three hundred and eleven taxables. The assessment of 1752 is not to be found. But the local authorities made that report of 311 to the Council of the province that year.

Comments of Gov. Pownall.

Of our town in 1754, the year for which the return or assessment now lies before us, Governor Pownall (6 Haz. Reg. 29) wrote: "The houses are chiefly of frame, filled in with stone—of logs—and a few of stone. When Lancaster was laid out it was the desire of the proprietor to raise an annual revenue from its lots; no lots were, therefore, sold to any large amount; but settlers were encouraged to build and receive a lot, paying an annual ground rent—hence, the large number of poor persons who were induced to settle in Lancaster. The Lancaster Town was, therefore, too large at an early date in proportion to the population of the surround-

ing country, and its inhabitants suffered much from a want of employment, as from its local situation remote from water, it was not or could it ever possibly become a place of business. The proprietor was therefore wrong in forcing the building and settlement of Lancaster. The town outgrew its strength and looks dull and gloomy in consequence."

But he also adds, "Lancaster is a growing town and making money—a manufactory here of saddles and pack-saddles, also of guns—it is a stage town—five hundred houses—two thousand inhabitants."

These two comments are so different, though written about the same time, the latter while making the journey, and the former, it seems, in the shape of a foot note after the trip was ended, that it is thought by some the foot note was made by another person. But it may be that that note was written on his return trip, when something displeased him, and that he wrote about our town, much in the same spirit as did the cynical Witham Marshe, ten years earlier, in 1744.

The Population in 1754.

Directing our attention now to this return of 1754, we find it made up of 390 names, of which 261 are German and 129 English, as I divide them. A few of the men were single men. And if we take the rule of six members to each family (which was found to be the ratio in the census of 1790) it would show about 2,000 population of Lancaster borough at that time—the same number mentioned by Pownall.

Forty-nine of the persons whose names appear are not accredited with ownership of any lots, leaving 341 lot holders. Some of these have more than one lot, and thus there may have

been 500 houses at the time, as Pownall states. These Hamilton lots were of pretty good size, 40 by 240 feet, I think. They would accommodate two small houses. This return further shows that there were 149 cows grazing in the town at the time, and 96 horses, 42 bound servants and seven slaves owned by the people

Largest Property Owners.

The largest property holders were John Spoor, Christopher Franciscus, Martin Snyder, Wm. Bowsman and Melker Fortner, each owning 4 lots; John Grove, 5; Valentine Crug owning 7; Jacob Witmer, Adam Simon Kuhn, each owning 3; and Mathias Slow, John Fiere, Daniel Mydinger, Geo. Groff, Roger Conner, Leonard Nutt and David Cunner, each owning 2. Those who owned more than one horse were: Christian Franciscus, 7; John Grave, 5; Simon Snyder, Val. Crug, each 3; and about eight others each 2. Slaves were owned by David Stout, Isaac Norris, Adam Lyon, Geo. Sanderson and Eliz. Smout.

The men most bountifuly blessed with property were Wm. Bowsman, who had 1 lot, 4 horses, 1 cow and 1 servant; Adam Simon Kuhn, 3 lots, 1 horse, 1 cow and 3 servants; Valentine Crug, 7 lots, 3 horses, 2 cows, 4 servants and 2 slaves; Catharine Hooft (Huff), 3 lots, 3 horses and 2 cows—and a few others. There was also a Jewish firm, Levy & Franks, there, likely in the fur business.

Many Changes in Nomenclature.

One is driven to the conclusion that either the assessor was very ignorant, or the names of these early settlers have changed very much in the years that have intervened since that day. Either from bad spelling or the

changes that names go through in 165 years, we can hardly recognize the relation of those names to those of today. For instance, Kauffman is spelled "Coughman," Kuhn is spelled "Cohune," Kendig is spelled "Condic," Fordney is spelled "Fortnner," Hubley is spelled "Hubyhley," Reichart is spelled "Reighard," Sehner is spelled Seanner," Wendler is spelled "Wayndeler," Eberman is spelled "Abraman," Crawford is spelled "Crophford" and "Craford," and there are other examples that make the names at first sight seem to be those of an entirely different race from that of the descendants of these very same people.

Occupations of Early Taxables.

The occupations of these people are not set forth in the "Return," but in a return of 1780 some of the same names appear (though they may be names of sons of those of 1754) and their occupations are as follows: John Alspaugh, Nicholas Jobe and Coleman Creiner were shoemakers; Conrad Fiere and Andrew Lutz were butchers; John Hopson, Sampson Lazarus, Andrew Levy and Meyer Solomon were shop-keepers; Jos. and Joachin Nagle were bakers; Geo. Ackerman, Samuel Boyd, George Franciscus, Valentine Soofman and Christian Jobe were blacksmiths; Jos. Algier, Chris. Franciscus and Frederick Mann were carpenters; James Davis, Widow Feltman, Martin Lowman, John Messencup, Jonas Metzgar and Geo. Weiss were tavern-keepers; Jos. Walter was a barber; Geo. Messersmith and Kraft Reisser were tailors; Leonard Benedict,Henry Heir and Bernard Kreider were weavers; Henry DeHuff, Henry Fortney, Philip Leenard, Adam Messencup,Geo. Swatz and Bernard Wilff were sad-

diers; Jacob Flubacker, Peter Brotzman, Robert Sense and Philip Thomas were joiners; Chas Boyd, Conrad and David Crug were coopers; John Remley, Fred. Remley and Michael Hook were wagon makers; John Eberman and Michael Hook were clock makers; John Offner and Geo. Yost were hatters; John and Geo. Lutman were masons; Valentine Crug was a brewer; Christian and Abraham Neaff,Daniel Newman and Henry Huber were doctors. This will give some idea of the diversified industry of the times.

Early Lancaster Notables.

The earlier lives of the men who afterward became quite prominent and the names of some who at the time had prominence appear in this list or return also. Michael Beirley and Richard Marsden were two of the first four men who purchased Hamilton lots in 1735 (Evans and Ellis, 361). When the town was made a borough in 1742, Thos. Cookson, John Gibson, Sebastian Graeff, Michael Beirly, Ed. Shippen, Mathias Young, John Fouke, Peter Worrall, John DeHoff, Samuel Bethel, Geo. Sanderson, Michael Hubley, Jacob Loughman, Geo. Hoffman, Jos. Pugh (Pew), Robt. Thompson, James Webb, Casper Shaffner and a few others were the leading men of the town (do., 362). The Graves (Graeffs) built the Shober Hotel in 1775 that used to stand where the Y. M. C. A. Building now is (do.). Michael Beirley was assistant Burgess in 1742. Casper Shaffner is first mentioned as a "blue dyer" in 1744, and later as assistant burgess (do., 363). Michael and Bernard Hubley came to Lancaster in 1740 and Bernard was Chief Burgess in 1759 (do.). Michael was Burgess in 1764-5, Justice of the Common Pleas Court in 1777, and bar-

rack master (do.). Adam Simon Kuhn was a doctor on West King street in 1744 and Chief Burgess from 1750 to 1756 (do., 364). Isaac Whitlock, who came here in 1745, carried on a brewery on South Prince street till 1769 (do.). Val. Crug was a brewer and had a tanyard later. Mathias Slough had the old "Swan Tavern" in Center (Penn) Square built by his father, in 1750 Assistant Burgess and later he performed many public services. William Henry came in 1750 and had a long public career. He is set down here as a tenant of Leonard Bender. Geo. Mayer (Mier) lived on East Vine street and was prominent in Trinity Lutheran Church. Chris. Haine was a tinsmith, located where the Steinman Hardware Store now stands (do.). William Bowsman came in 1754, was Assistant Burgess, Chief Burgess, active in the Revolutionary War and died in 1784 (do., 364 to 366).

We also miss several prominent names from this list. Thomas Cookson had just died the year before, 1753. Edward Shippen came in 1752. I do not know why his name is not on. Peter Worrall was living here then, and was prominent in the Assembly. His name does not appear. Samuel Bethel died before 1754. Samuel Boude was Chief Burgess in 1757. It is strange his name does not appear. Ulrich Reigart in 1742 bought two lots in town and later others, and his sons, Christopher and Adam, later owned respectively the Fountain Inn and Grape Hotels, but the only Reichart on this list is Francis Reigart (do., 362-4). Other prominent familiar names are also omitted.

These general observations are used here by the writer only as introductory and explanatory of the "Return" itself, which as an original

manuscript, containing the only evidence of who lived here in 1754, and it crumbling and fading, is a paper of great historical value, which this transcript aims to preserve, the earliest list now in existence.

List of German Taxables.

The following is a list of the German (or so-called Dutch) taxables, property-holders, etc., in Lancaster Borough, 1754, referred to in above paper:

A.

John Abraham, 1 lot; Jacob Alspaw (Alspaugh) Jacob Aholls (Ahles), 1½ lots.

B.

Gaspel Brenner; Ephraim Benedict, tenant to Widow Springman, 1 lot; Barnett Backer, 1 lot; Geterce Benedick, 1 lot; Christopher Bream, 1 lot; Martin Bumbarger, 1 lot; James Bacom, 1 lot; Mathias Benger, ½ lot; John Barr, ½ lot; Samuel Bare, ½ lot; Jacob Butcher, 1 lot; Garrett Beamer; Peter Bear, ½ lot; Jacob Barkersterol, ½ lot; Wm. Bowsman, 1 lot; Michael Bowsman, ½ lot; Peter Bowsman, 1 lot; Wm. Bowsman, 1 lot; John Baller, 1 lot; George Bitts; Henry Bollinger; John Backer, ½ lot; Mathias Bough, ½ lot.

C.

Daniel Curner, 2 lots; Peter Clements, tenant to Widow Stout, 1 lot; George Cerlough, tenant to Garrett Beamer, 1 lot; Eberhart Coughrought, ½ lot; George Cimble, 1 lot; Adam Coughman (Kauffman), 1 lot; George Cripps, ½ lot; Antoney Counceller, ½ lot; Faltin Cruck (Crug); Adam Simon Cohune, 3 lots; Peter Condic (Kendig), ¼ lot; Melcher Cough, 1 lot; Daniel Choufman, tenant to Bernard Jew, 1 lot; Coleman Crinner, 1

lot; Adam Simon Cohune, 1 lot; Wm. Cheaylor; Michael Creamer, ½ lot; Abraham Couchman (Kauffman); Michael Cend; Mannuel Carpenter; Frederick Carrenass, ½ lot; Kunrod Coal, 1 lot; Wm. Coble, 1 lot.

D.

John Dehooft, 1 lot; Wm. Duran, 1 lot; George Adam Dutchburg, 1 lot; John Doughadey; Jacob Demor, 1 lot; Mary Doughadey, ½ lot; Peter Deitch, ½ lot; John Dubinham, ½ lot; Frederick Doughterman, 1 lot; John Dougherty; William Deunlap.

E.

Andrew Enston; Lenard Eallor, 1 lot; Philip Erringer, ½ lot; Mary Earn, ½ lot.

F.

Christopher Franciscus, Sr., 1 lot; Michael Fortnner, ½ lot; Wm. Fritzell, tenant to John Clark, 1 lot; George Fultz, 1 lot; Jacob Fortnner, ½ lot; Stophell Francescup, 1 lot; John Feltman; Francis Fortnner, 1 lot; Stophel Franciscus, Sr.; Melker Fisher; Adam Fulls, ½ lot; John Fultz, 1 lot; Christian Farryht (Farich), 1½ lot; Margret Funk, tenant of Isaac Whitelock; Tobias Fleager, 1 lot; John Funk; Stophel Franciscus; Jacob France, ¼ lot; Michael Fundaugher, 1 lot; John Feire, ½ lot; Hance Michael Frank; Melker Fortner, 1 lot; Christian Fredshon; Isaac Freeborn, ¾ lot; Stophel Franciscus, Jr., ½ lot.

G.

Frederick Grick, 1 lot; John Grush, 1 lot; Wm. Gardener, 1 lot; George Giar, tenant to Lutheran schoolmaster, ½ lot; Michael Grosse, ½ lot; George Grove, 1 lot; Frederick Guiesser, ½ lot; Robert Gibbony, ¼ lot; John Grave, 1 lot; Michael Guiserd, 1 lot;

Jacob Giger, ½ lot; Jacob Good; Yetter Grainer,1 lot; John Guyer, ½ lot; George Grove, 2 lots; Englehart Guyser, ½ lot; Jacob Good; Martin John Grove, ¼ lot.

H.

Catharin Hooft, 2 lots; Balser Hisselbarger, 1 lot; Christian Hair; John Hanger, tenant to Wm. Bowsman, 1 lot; Jacob Howser; Jacob Hollinger, 1 lot; Valentine Hofman, ½ lot; Madler Hinebarger, ½ lot; Michael Hubley, ½ lot; Ann Hooftman, ½ lot; Peter Hermon,½ lot; Michael Hubley, ½ lot; Barnett Heisell; Barnett Hubyhley (Hubley), ½ lot; Jacob Hain, tenant to Jacob Bare,1 lot; Rury Hair; Abram Hair, 1 lot; John Hoofnagle, 1 lot; Jacob Haining, 1 lot; Konrod Heafft, 1 lot; John Hocetswiler; Valentine Hooftman, ½ lot; Christopher House, 1 lot; John Hutsman, ¼ lot; George Highday, 1 lot; Michael Hooperland, ½ lot; Hauness (John) Haldy, 1 lot.

K.

Christian Kirdic, ye lot belongs to Linnard Nutt, 1 lot; Adam Knei,½ lot; Jacob Kunts, 1 lot; Nicholas Kearbough, tenant, 1 lot; Peter Kepher, ½ lot.

L.

Daniel Lenards, with tenant, 1 lot; Michael Link, ¼ lot; Jacob Leobold, ½ lot; Jacob Lutman, 1 lot; Michael Lutman; Adam Lowerick; Levie & Franks, firm; Isaac Lander; Derrick Linneberger, 1 lot; Martin Loman, ½ lot; Mary Lollar; Jacob Leasser; Johannes Legelleu, tenant to Dr. Adams, 1 lot; Ernst Ladledollar, ½ lot; John Lightener, ½ lot; Loderwick, ¼ lot; John Chattle Lennett, ¼ lot; Hance Yeanick Lutz.

M.

Frederick Mentisel; Peter Mier, 1 lot; Nicholas Messersmith, 1 lot; Melker Mainhold, 1 lot; John Marriseough, 1 lot; Philip Melsker, 1 lot; Henry Muckmungle; John Miller, ½ lot; Henry Mull; George Hance Markwork, tenant to Jacob Hurtisse; Stephen Mann; Peter Morrow; John Mesingcup ½ lot; Abram Mier, 1 lot; Joseph Miers, tenant to Leonard Bender, 1 lot.

N.

Abraham Neaff, 1 lot; Leonard Nutt, 2 lots; Christopher Nonsel; Frederick Nagle, 1 lot.

O.

Vendle Ockerman, rented from Henry Walter, 1 lot; Wm. Oiysler, 1 lot; Lawrence Opmier, 1 lot; Martin Offnear, 1 lot.

P.

David Pontess, ¼ lot; George Pitts, 1½ lots.

R.

David Rassler, 1 lot; Martin Righsinger, tenant to Mr. Stedman, ½ lot; Frances Reighard, 1 lot; Christopher Reydenhart, ½ lot; Mulick Ressor, 1 lot; George Righall, 1 lot; Jacob Regar, 4 lots; George Rishall, 1 lot; Jacob Realch, ½ lot; Dorothy Rendenbaugh, 1 lot; David Rissler, ½ lot; Tobias Ream, 1 lot.

S.

Martin Shrader, 1 lot; Rudy Stoner, rented of Mathias Razer, 5 lots; Geo. Swats, ½ lot; Matthias Sitler, ½ lot; Henry Sank (Shank), tenant to Learner Nutt, 1 lot; Kunrod Steckel, ½ lot; David Stout, 1 lot; Philip Sower, tenant to David Stout,1 lot; John Spoor, 1 lot; Lodwick Sillor (Sellers), tenant to Faltin Cruck, ¾ lot; George Mich-

ael Swope, 1 lot; Henry Shoeman, ½ lot; Godfrey Soocwen, tenant; David Stout, ¼ lot; Nicholas Shiar, 1 lot; David Sorpaugh, 1 lot; Kerneloss Sullefon, 1 lot; Mathias Slow (Slough), 1 lot; Kunrod Swatts,1 lot; John Shankmin, ½ lot; Philip Sheats, 1 lot; Simon Snyder, 1-3 lot; Elizabeth Smout; Gudlip Seanner (Sener), 1 lot; John Sheiber ½ lot; William Stedman; Elizabeth Smout (widow), 1 lot, 1 slave; John Snider, ½ lot; Melcor Snyder, 1 lot; Benjamin Spicket; Michael Syock, 1 lot; Edward Shiping (Shippen), ¼ lot; George Shank, 1 lot; Michael Stovyer, 1 lot; Tobias Stone; Reinhart Swine (Swayne), 1 lot; David Stout, 2 lots, 1 slave; Casper Shoffner, 1½ lots; Joseph Simons, 1-3 lot; Anthony Snyder, 1-3 lot; George Stull, 5 lots; Ludwig Stone, ½ lot; Balzer Shafer, 1 lot.

T.

Craftt Trysce, 1 lot; Jacob Ticker, 1 lot; Philip Tingloagh,½ lot; Richard Thompson, 1 lot; Jacob Tanner, 1 lot; Daniel Tepott, ½ lot.

U.

Frederick Ullman, 1 lot; Michael Utts, 1 lot.

V.

Michael Vetts; Michael Vindley (Findley), 1 lot; Michael Vetts; Gutlip Veaner, 1 lot.

W.

Nicholas Winegardner, tenant to Jacob Aholls, 1 lot; Peter Wilt, tenant to Melchor Fortnney, ½ lot; Lodwick Work, tenant of Wm. Bowsman; Esaias Wissecup,1 lot; Michael Wayndeler, ½ lot; Jacob Frank Whitmer, his widow Cattarena, 3 lots; Briget Weaver; Henry Wagginer, 1 lot; Daniel Wydinger; Shelto Weaver,½ lot; Michael Wisseman, ½ lot.

Y.

Honce Yeanukhuts, 1 lot.

List of English Taxables.

List of the English taxables, property holders, etc., in Lancaster borough in 1754:

A.

John Apley, 1 lot; Perphinger Andlehivve, ½ lot.

B.

Peter Baney, 1 lot; Thomas Brown; Samuel Boude, 1 lot; Michael Beirley, 1 lot; Samuel Boude, ½ lot; Wm. Bradley; Christian Book, ½ lot; Mary Bizellon, ½ lot; George Burk, 1 lot; Rebecca Baker, 1 lot; Andrew Beirley, 1 lot; Margaret Boyd; Michael Beirley, 1 lot.

C.

Charles Conner, 1 lot; Hambleton Carson, tenant to Dennis Conoly, ¼ lot; George Frederick Coysk, tenant to Dennis Conoly, ¼ lot; Frederick Curtise, ½ lot; John Cross; Christopher Crawford, 1 lot; Rogyer Conner, 2 lots; John Curtiss; Dennis Conoly, 1 lot; Jacob Carman, ¼ lot; Godfred Cline, tenant to Dr. Vanlon, 1 lot; Wm. Coburn, tenant to Dennos Conoly, ¼ lot; Philip Crophford, 1 lot; Christian Cooper, tenant to the Lutheran schoolmaster, 1 lot; Christopher Craford; Leonard Cline, ½ lot; Christian Henry Curtiss; Jacob Frederick Curtiss; Andrew Cline, ¼ lot.

D.

Thomas Diell, 1 lot; George Duke, ¼ lot; John Davis; Daniel Darby, ½ lot; John Dull, 1 lot; Henry Davis, tenant of Isaac Whitlock, 1 lot; Felix Donnelly, 1 lot; Philip Dean, 1 lot.

F.

Nicholas Firestone; Ferdinand Farmer, ¾ lot; Maria Fetteborn, 1 lot.

G.

James Gelesspy, ¼ lot; George Gibson, 1 lot; Mathias Gilbert, 1 lot; Michael Goodacre, 1 lot; George Goodeur, 1 lot.

H.

Richard Hayes, 1 lot; John Hopson, 1 lot; George Huts, 1 lot; Isaac Harris, tenant to Wm. Bowsman; John Hart, ¼ lot; William Henry, tenant to Leonard Bender, 1 lot; Kunedrad Heavlisp, 1 lot; John Hopson, ex. of E. Smout's estate, 1 lot; John Christopher Haine, ½ lot; Henry Helm, 1 lot; John Hopson, 1 lot.

I.

Margin Ice, 1 lot.

J.

Wm. Jarvin, ½ lot; Wm. Jevan; Thomas James; Widdow Johnston, 1 lot; Nicholas Jobe, 1 lot.

K.

Andrew King.

L.

Philip Leonard, 1 lot; Abram Lyon, ¼ lot, 1 slave; Sampson Lazorus, 1 lot.

M.

Learnse Margetton, 1 lot; Francis Maye, 1 lot; John Martin; Henry Mason, ½ lot; James McConnel, 1 lot; James May, 1 lot; Daniel May, 1 lot; Charles Moss,1 lot; Henry Mazden, ½ lot.

N.

John Neale, 1 lot; Isaac Nonas, ½ lot, 1 slave; Philip Night, tenant to Christian Hair, 1 lot.

P.

Philip Peal, 1 lot; Thomas Poultney,

1 lot; Thomas Poultney, 1 lot; John Pew.

R.

Frederick Rimley, 1 lot; Jacob Rose; George Ross; David Reazer; Mathias Razer, 1 lot; Joseph Rose, 1 lot; John Rice, 1 lot; Wallerick Reasor, 1 lot.

S.

Anamaria Smith, widow, 1 lot; Philip Smith, 1 lot; Joseph Solomon, ½ lot; George Sanderson,1 lot,1 slave; Aughter Simpson; Rutter Smith; Thomas Street; Wm. Seylor; Philip Sing, ½ lot.

T.

Frederick Tomlow, ½ lot; Robert Thompson; John Thomas, Jr., ¼ lot; John Turner, ¼ lot; John Thompson, ½ lot; Thomas Thornburg, 1 lot; Frances Tarlon, 1 lot; Robert Trotter, 1 lot; Charles Taylor, 1 lot.

V.

Thomas Veasley, 1 lot; George Varner, 1 lot.

W.

Isaac Whitlock; Henry Walter, 2 lots; Jacob William, tenant to John Davis, 1 lot; William Wilson, 1 lot; John Whitecraft; Joseph Williamson, 1 lot; Carnnott Wolf; Christopher Whitley, ½ lot; Abram Wood, 1 lot; Paul Whitesell, ½ lot; John Webb.

Y.

William Young, tenant of Isaac Whitelock; John Young, ¼ lot; Marks Young, 1 lot.

LANCASTER COUNTY FINANCES IN 1794

An old public document, recently brought tc light, gives us an interesting and instructive study of the size and proportion of the county's fiscal affairs in 1794-5. This document is the acocunt from May, 1794, to May, 1795, of George Graeff, Esq., Treasurer of Lancaster county.

The total revenues for county purposes that year were 8,238 pounds, Pennsylvania money, or about $21,418-.49. A Pennsylvania pound was worth about $2.60. The county in 1794 had about 39,000 population, judging from the census of 1790, when it had 36,147, and the census of 1800, which gave it 43,043. The valuation was surely less than $10,000,000. Property, in our early days, increased in value at a faster rate than population. Gordon's Gazetteer informs us that in 1830, when the county had 76,631 population, its valuation was $24,698,000. It would seem that the county tax rate in 1795 was about 2½ mills on the dollar, or the same as it is now. The total assessed valuation of Lancaster Borough in 1780, including horses, cows, plate, carriages and land, was $1,237,-430. Our county's assessed value for the year 1909 was: Total moneys at interest, $25,012,162; real estate, horses, mules and cattle, $93,305,106, a total of $118,317,268. The county tax raised by the 2½ mills on the latter item, $93,305,106, was $233,262.90. The county has about four and one-half times as many people as it had in 1794; but fully ten or even twelve times the wealth it had then.

Items of Interest Found.

Some of the items of interest found in the old account are these:

There was paid out, on account of the Jail, expenses to John Burg, jailor's fees and expenses, several sums aggregating 53 pounds and 4 pence; for jailor's fees and firewood, which cannot be itemized, 36 pounds, 4 shillings and 6 pence; for work at the jail by Jos. Algier, Jonas Metzgar and George Ackerman, 13 pounds, 11 shillings and 6 pence, and to Jacob Shaffner for blankets and wax 3 pounds, 5 shillings and 3 pence. These make a total of 106 pounds and 6 pence, or about $350,a very small sum compared to the $25,000 in round numbers annually spent by the county at present to support the jail establishment.

The following account appears of outlay connected with the Court House: To Jacob Flibacher for repairs to the Court House and for boards and to John Wood for hauling the boards, a total of 8 pounds; to George Musser (one of the County Commissioners), for firewood for the Court House, 6 pounds, 15 shillings and 19 pence; to Peter Rowe for taking care of the Court House and "washing" it one year, 6 pounds. 17 shillings and 6 pence; to Thomas Turner, for taking care of the county engine and cleaning stove pipes of the Court House, 4 pounds and 5 shillings; a total of 52 pounds, 19 shillings and 1 penny. Just what the "county engine".was it is hard to understand at this date.

Expenses for Public Building.

There is also a list of the following expenses put upon "the public building:" Paid to Philip Stich, carriage of shingles for the public building, 6 pounds, 10 shillings; later the same

amount; Christian Nagle, for carriage of 20,000 feet of boards, 3 pounds, 7 shillings and 6 pence; to Jacob Fleibacher, work on the public building, 25 pounds; George Musser, for boards to be used on the public building and hauling earth away from the building, 35 pounds, 18 shillings and 3 pence. These make a total expenditure upon the public building of 77 pounds, 5 shillings and 7 pence on this item. It is interesting to note that a County Commissioner in those times was allowed to furnish materials to the county, a thing which has become wholly unlawful in our day. In fact, no one who is the elected agent of the public may to-day be personally interested in any contract with the township, district, institution or county for whose welfare, for the time being, he is a trustee—a very wise provision. I cannot tell what "public building" was repaired this year. The Poor House was not yet built, as it was not until the law of February 27, 1798, that the poor were taken off the different townships and put upon the county, though there was a house of employment built before the Revolutionary War (Haz. Reg.).

Miscellaneous Expenses.

The following interesting list of miscellaneous expenses was paid by the county during the year: To Peter Shaffner, for carrying letters of instructions to tax collectors, 4 pounds and 10 shillings; John Eberman, for winding the town clock for the year, 5 pounds; Philip Eberman, for making election boxes, 4 shillings; to Adam Reigart, former Treasurer, 17 pounds, 19 shillings and 15 pence, which Robert Caldwell, former collector of Martic township,neglected to turn over and for which the said Reigart made settlement and now recov-

ered; the auditor's expense of auditing the Treasurer's account, put in as stationery, office rent and printing bill, 28 pounds, 12 shillings and 6 pence (they were not allowed a salary under the law, and thus put their charges in in this shape); to James Hopkins, Esq., (the District Attorney), his pay for ignored indictments,which, it seems the county was liable to pay, while the cost of cases tried the parties had to pay, 30 pounds and 6 shillings; to Henry Bucher, election clerk, counting the vote, etc., 10 shillings; Albright & Lehn, printing, connected with the loan office, 1 pound and 10 shillings; and justices' orders for the killing of 41 foxes, 4 pounds and 2 shillings, and 4 wolves, 3 pounds. These charges make 94 pounds, 14 shillings and 9 pence.

The expense of the Commissioners' office was, for the three Commissioners, John Huber, David Witmer and George Musser, each 40 pounds salary, 120 pounds; Casper Shaffner, their clerk, his yearly salary and extra work, 56 pounds and 15 shillings; the same clerk transcribing the names of the inhabitants of the county for use of the Court and finding the book, 7 pounds and 16 shillings, and Barton Shaffner, for writing paper, 12 pounds, and 6 shillings, a total of 196 pounds and 17 shillings.

There was also allowed 128 pounds and 14 shillings to tax collectors for collecting taxes of prior years, including the last five or six years, a large part of taxes always remaining out several years. The assessors were allowed 159 pounds, 3 shillings and 6 pence for making the assessments. According to the amount of pay the different assessors received, it is shown that Earl, Lampeter, Rapho and Warwick townships were the wealthiest at this date, Manor and

Manheim falling considerably behind them. Earl was the banner of all, and it would seem that her assessment was larger than that of Lancaster Borough.

Many Tax Exonerations.

Another noticeable feature of this Treasurer's account is the large amount of exoneration from taxes levied. There were 7 pounds, 16 shillings and 6 pence of the tax of 1789 exonerated this year; 12 pounds of that of 1790; 25 pounds, 10 shillings and 2 pence of that of 1792; 7 pounds, 11 shillings and 8 pence of that of 1793; a total of 52 pounds, 18 shillings and 8 pence.

Another very noticeable thing is the length of time given the citizens to pay their taxes. The treasurer reports in May, 1795, that of the 5,126 pounds, 18 shillings and 9 pence of tax laid for and payable during the year May, 1793, to May, 1794, there were 2,918 pounds, 13 shillings and 6 pence not paid; and that of the 1792 tax there were 988 pounds,18 shillings and 9 pence out. That is, over half of the taxes that were due and payable in 1793 were not yet paid after the year 1794 had expired, and about one-fifth of those payable in 1792 were still outstanding. In our times fully 80 per cent. of the taxes are collected before the year expires, and the other 20 per cent before the following first of June, when settlement must be made by all collectors.

Treasurer Graeff's Summary.

Treasurer Graeff gives the following summary of his account for the year May, 1794, to May, 1795, giving it, of course, in pounds, shillings and pence, which I have reduced to dollars and cents, calculating $2.60 to a pound:

DR.

At beginning of the year, viz., May, 1794.	
Amount of cash on hand May 26, 1794	$ 4,305 60
Outstanding taxes for the year 1790	406 45
Outstanding taxes for the year 1791	803 34
Outstanding taxes for the year 1792	2,571 16
Outstanding taxes for the year 1793	13,329 94
Total	$21,418 49

CR.

At end of the year, viz., May, 1795.	
Disbursements, May, 1794, to May, 1795	$ 1,334 44
Exonerated taxes for years 1789 to 1794 (old)	142 76
Collector's commissions, for collection of portions of old outstanding taxes for the years 1789 to 1794	334 64
Assessors' payment for assessing	413 92
Outstanding taxes for years 1790 to 1792 and 3	1,317 53
Outstanding taxes for years 1793 and 1794, May to May.	7,588 62
Cash in hands of Treasurer	10,286 56
Total	$21,418 49

These figures seem small compared to the totals of the County Treasurer's accounts to-day, the amounts charged against that office last year being $532,506, as receipts by him, and the disbursements nearly the same, that whole amount, except about $26,000 balance, shortly before the first day of June each year being paid out. While these totals are practically twenty times as great as those of 1795 and our people only about four and one-half times as many as in 1795, it does not mean government is several times as expensive as formerly, because the county preforms many functions now which it did not perform then; viz., care of the poor, care of roads and bridges, many magistrate and constable fees which litigants formerly paid, election expenses, etc. But property and property interests have also increased nearly three times

faster than the population, and must be protected, which makes modern expenses heavier per unit than in primitive times.

There are, perhaps, a dozen of these early Treasurer's accounts in existence, this one being the earliest of which I have any knowledge. But they are not recorded in any docket or book whereby their contents may be preserved. If the data they contain has any historical value, the preservation of that knowledge will depend wholly upon the preservation of the original reports themselves. There is no present danger of them being lost. While they are kept in the cellar of the Court House, the place is dry and ample and the careless and those not having rightful use of them do not have access to them. It would be well if those that remain were bound into a book.

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 7.

The regular December meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the Y. M. C. A. Building, the change in the meeting place being made necessary by the improvements in progress at the Smith Free Library Building. President Steinman presided.

The following new members were elected; Rev. Dr. J. W. Meminger, Robert Herr Henry and Dr. William G. Fox.

The Librarian, Charles T. Steigerwalt, announced the following donations received during the month of November:

Annals of the Susquenannocks and other Lancaster county, Pa., Indians, 1500-1763, by H. Frank Eshleman, donated by Mr. Eshleman; the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania at Shiloh, from John Obreiter, through S. M. Sener; magazines and pamphlets, S. M. Sener; "Old Roads of Cumberland County, Pa.," from Hamilton Library Association, Carlisle; Pennsylvania Bibliographies, No. 1, Washington county, No. 2, Lebanon county, published by Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies; catalogue of the library of Clarence H. Clark, Esq., sold at Philadelphia, November 30; three postal cards from D. B. Landis; photograph of the old Dunlap building at Witmer's Bridge, from Harris Boardman; bronze Lincoln medal from David Hartman.

On motion of Mr. Erisman, a vote of thanks was extended the donors.

Mr. Steigerwalt, from the committee appointed to learn the exact location and time of the first permanent and regular settlement made in Lancaster county, reported progress.

As it was the last meeting of the year, nominations of officers for next year were made, the present incumbents being re-nominated on motion of Mr. D. F. Magee.

The State Federation of Historical Societies will hold its annual meeting in Harrisburg some time early in January, and a motion was passed that the officers of the local society and members who wish to attend consider themselves as duly accredited delegates.

The Fulton Centenary number of the society's proceedings was distributed at the meeting. It is the most elaborate number the historians have yet issued, and, as it commemorates one of the greatest events in the country's history, the books should be in brisk demand. In order that the public can secure them, copies were ordered placed on sale at L. B. Herr's book store. The price is 35 cents per copy. The books contain the full proceedings of the celebration at Fulton House, and also many handsome illustrations.

Attention was called to the sale of the replicas of the Fulton statue at Washington, which has been conducted by Smith Bros., of this city. There are still a number on hand, and they can be secured by applying to D. F. Magee, Esq.

Two papers constituted the literary portion of the meeting. One submitted and read by Mr. John L. Summy was on "Lancaster County Finances in 1794," the paper having been com-

piled from an old document, the account from May, 1794, to May, 1795, of George Graeff, Esq., Treasurer of Lancaster county. The other paper, prepared by H. Frank Eshleman,Esq., and read by Mr. George F. K. Erisman, was on "Property and Inhabitants of Lancaster Borough in 1754." The autnor recently discovered a document called "The Return of the Borough of Lancaster in 1754," and this is the first time reference to the matter has been made in print. Both papers were most entertaining, and brought forth some interesting discussions. The thanks of the society were extended to the contributors.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to extend the thanks of the Society to the Y. M. C. A. for the use of the room in which the meeting was held.

The Corresponding Secretary, Miss Clark, called attention to the fact that members' dues are payable at the first of the year.

Adjourned.

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